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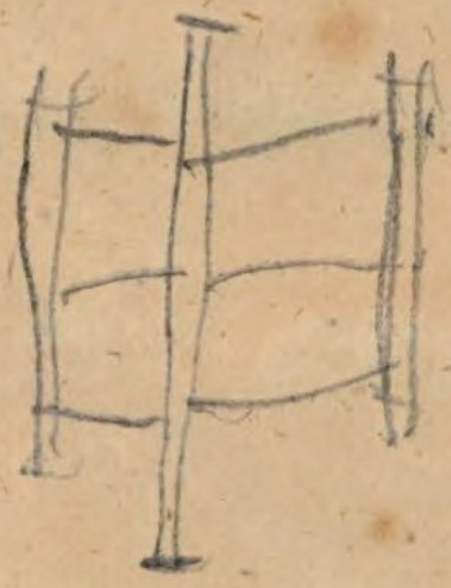

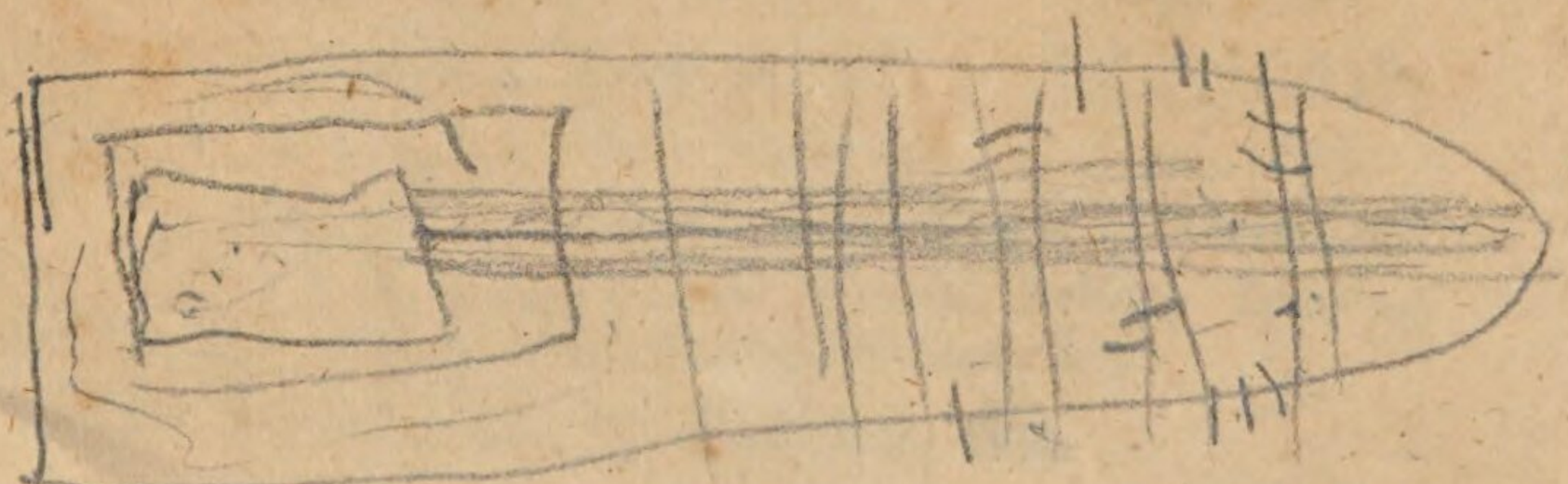

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Of the ACCENTS.

199. There are in all about thirty Accents, but I shall take notice of only these three, which serve to divide the Text into Sentences, imperfect, or entire.

Silluk ends a Period; the mark of it is two large Points (:) after the last word of an entire Sentence, and a small perpendicular Stroke under the last Syllable; as אָמֵן׃ it is called also *Soph Pasuk.*

Athnahh answers to the English Colon, the Mark of it is (֑) placed under the Word.

Sakeph-katon is of the same Use as the Comma in English, the Mark of it is two Points placed over the Word: they may be all seen in this Verse:

וְשִׁנַּנְתָּם לְבָנֶיךָ וְדִבַּרְתָּ בָּם בְּשִׁבְתְּךָ בְּבֵיתֶךָ וּבְלֶכְתְּךָ

בַּדֶּרֶךְ וּבְשָׁכְבְּךָ וּבְקוּמֶךָ׃ *Deut.* 6. 7.

The Use of the other Accents is chiefly to direct the Inflexions of the Voices of those who read or chant the Bible in public.

200. *Silluk, Athnahh* always, *Sakeph-katon* sometimes, change (֫) (֪) (֮) into (֣) or (֤) and (׃) is also sometimes changed into ֥

F I N I S.

London: Printed by W. Calvert, Shire Lane, Lincoln's Inn.

192. When two Substantives, one of which is in regimen, come before a Verb, it shall sometimes agree with the Substantive in regimen, in Gender and Number, when, in sense, it belongs to the other; as קוֹל דְּמֵי אָחִיךָ צוֹעֲקִים אֵלַי the Voice of thy Brother's Bloods *cry* unto me; *Gen.* 4. 10.

193. As for Figures of Speech, in Hebrew, Ellipsis is very frequent: particularly of the Particles, or of the Verbs Substantive, יֵשׁ and הָיָה *am, is, was,* &c. *Pleonasmus* is also sometimes used.

194. The Infinitive, and Participle, are often to be rendered in Person, and Tense, as the foregoing Verb. See *Gen.* 4. 6.

195. An Infinitive before a Verb, signifies the Certainty of the Verb; as אָכֹל תֹּאכֵל thou mayest freely eat.

196. An Infinitive after a Verb, signifies the Continuance of the Verb; as וְיִשְׁפֹּט שָׁפוֹט and he will always be a Judge.

197. Two Infinitives coming together, signify the Continuance of both.

198. When a Particle is to be repeated, one is often omitted.

From 3 to 9 inclusive, a Plural Termination makes it ten times; as שָׁלוֹשׁ three, שְׁלוֹשִׁים thirty.

A Plural Termination added to the Word עֶשֶׂר ten, makes it double; as עֶשְׂרִים twenty.

185. Nouns which are Dual by Nature, are Feminine.

186. A singular Adjective joined to a plural Substantive, often signifies distributively; as יָשָׁר מִשְׁפָּטֶיךָ right *sing.* (are) thy Judgments, *i. e.* every one of them, *rectum judicia tua.*

187. When an Adjective is joined to two Substantives of different Genders, it usually agrees with the Masculine Substantive; as אַבְרָהָם וְשָׂרָה זְקֵנִים Abraham and Sarah were old.

188. Sometimes when two Substantives are in Regimen, the Adjective which in sense belongs to one of them, shall in Number and Gender agree with each other; as קֶשֶׁת גִּבּוֹרִים חִתִּים the Bow of the mighty Men *are* broken.

189. *A Verb agrees with the Nominative Case* in Gender, Number, and Person. Exc.

190. Sometimes a Masculine Verb is joined to a Feminine Noun, to shew Excellency and Dignity; as וְהָיָה הַנַּעֲרָה *Gen.* 23. 14.

And sometimes a Feminine Verb is joined to a Masculine Noun, to express something base and mean; as עֲשִׂיתֶן תּוֹעֵבָה *Ezek.* 33. 26.

191. A Plural Verb to a Singular Nominative Case, or a Singular Verb to a Plural Nominative Case, signifies distributively; as נִמְלְצוּ אִמְרָתֶךָ sweet are thy *word: Ps.* 119. 103. *i. e.* all thy Words: יָצָא עֵינֵימוֹ their Eyes *swelleth, i. e.* every Eye.

192. When

Of SYNTAX.

178. When two Nouns are put in Apposition, *i. e.* to signify the same Thing, they are regularly of the same Number; as מֹשֶׁה עַבְדִּי my Servant Moses.

179. Except Nouns signifying Dominion, and particularly the Names of God, which, though plural, may be joined with a Noun singular; as הָאִישׁ אֲדֹנֵי הָאָרֶץ the Man *the Lords*, i. e. the Lord of the Land, *Gen.* 42. 30.

180. The Adjectives agree with the Substantive in Gender and Number; as בֵּן חָכָם a wise Son: אִשָּׁה יָפָה a fair Woman.

181. Exc. 1. a plural Noun of Dominion may be joined to a singular Adjective; as I will deliver Egypt into the Hand אֲדֹנִים קָשֶׁה of a cruel Lords, *i. e.* Lord, *Is.* 19. 4.

182. A *Collective Noun* singular may have a plural Adjective; as עָם הַהֹלְכִים a People walking, *Is.* 9. 1.

183. In Nouns of Number from 1 to 10 inclusive, the Adjective, though singular, takes a plural Substantive: as חָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים five Years: אֶלֶף *a thousand* follows this Rule: all the other numeral Adjectives, though plural, take a singular Substantive; as חֲמִשִּׁים שָׁנָה fifty Years,

184. In Numbers from 3 to 10 inclusive, a Masculine Noun takes a Feminine Numeral, and a Feminine Noun takes a Masculine Numeral; as שְׁלוֹשָׁה בָנִים three Sons, שָׁלוֹשׁ בָּנוֹת three Daughters.

From

173. Cast away all the Servile Letters, if only three Letters remain, you have the Root; as יִפְקוֹד he shall visit, יִפְקְדוּךָ they shall visit thee, וּבְפָקְדָם and in visiting them.

174. If after the Serviles are cast away, there remain four Letters, it is a Root of four Letters; as וְגַלְמוּדָה of these there are but few.

175. If after the Serviles are cast away, there remain only two Letters, or only one, the Root is a defective Verb; all the kinds of which have been already described. As for them that have but one Radical remaining; this is the second Radical, and its third Radical is ה As for the first Radical, if ו or י is before the remaining single Radical, then the first Radical is ' otherways the first is נ

Except תֵּת to give, מַתָּת a Gift, whose first and third Radical's are נ namely נָתַן

176. If all the Letters of a Word are servile, the Root must consist of servile Letters, or must be an undeclined Part of Speech, simple or compound.

177. Sometimes a Noun is put as the Root in the Lexicon, and the Verb is derived from it: And sometimes an undeclined Part of Speech is the Root, and accordingly put in the Lexicon, there being no Verb from whence it can be derived. An undeclined Part of Speech may be simple, as גַּם *also*, or compounded with another; as בְּתוֹךְ *within:* or prefixt to an inseparable Pronoun, as ל and ב often are; as בָּם in them, לִי to me: and כ which takes מוֹ after it; as כְּמוֹ *as*, כָּמוֹךָ *as thou*.

Vowel and puts a Dagesh in the next Radical, as מַטַּע a Plant, from נָטַע Rule 114.

170. When the Letters האמנתי are prefixt before a Word that has ו Vowel, or י Vowel, for the second Radical, Rule 92. then they have commonly (ִ) and in Regimen or with a final Addition, the (ִ) is changed into (ְ) as מָאוֹר Light, מְאוֹרוֹת Lights, from אוֹר A few have (ֵ) as מֵרוֹץ Running, from רוּץ

171. When the Letters האמנתי are prefixt before a Word whose second and third Radical is the same, then the prefixt Vowel is generally (ִ) as מָגֵן a Shield, from גנן Seldom (ֵ) or ו as מֵשֵׁק a Steward, from שקק and מוּפָז pure, from פזז but in Regimen or with a final Addition, the prefixt Vowel (ִ) is changed into (ְ) as מְגִנִּים Shields.

172. If we read Hebrew with a Translation, as a Beginner ought to do, it is easy, by knowing the Rules of Grammar, to find the Root of a Word :* for the Sense shews what part of Speech the Word is, and in what Circumstances; whether simple or with Affixes or Prefixes : if a Verb, what Conjugation, Mood, Tense, Person, Gender, Number : if a Noun, of what Number, and whether *absolute* or in *Construction :* and from the several Forms of Nouns it may be known whether it be *Heemantive* or *Radical,* perfect or defective : I shall therefore only give these Rules to find the Root of a Word.

* *Quicunque bonus fuerit Grammaticus, is regulis his aut similibus opus non habebit.* Buxtorf. *in fine regularum de themate investigando.*

changed into ' as אָבִי Father, or into ו as עָנָו meek, from עָנָה

163. Those that are irregular in the second or third Radical, after being contracted into two Radicals, double sometimes both Radicals, as from גַּל comes גלגל

164. The Participle Nouns, are such as חֹשֶׁךְ Darkness, נָד a Wanderer, from נוד; as for the Participle Nouns of the other Conjugations, they may be called heemantive Nouns; as מַשְׂכִּיל &c.

165. Infinitive Nouns, are such as גְּדוֹל great, שַׁבַּת Shabbath, דְּעָה or דַּעַת Knowledge, from יָדַע he knew, טוֹב good, חֹק a Law, from חקק and חֲצוֹת middle, from חָצָה

166. Heemantive Nouns, are such as have one or more of the Letters האמנתיו added to them, Rule 149. they all imitate the Form of the Conjugation from whence they are derived; of which, when the Letters אית are prefixt, it imitates the Future.

167. If the Letters האמנתי are prefixt before a Word whose two first Radicals are not liable to be cast away, or changed, then the Prefix will have a short Vowel, as מִשְׁפָּט Judgment, מִקְוֶה a Gathering.

168. When the Letters האמנתי are prefixt before a Word that has ' for the first Radical, then they have ו as מוֹשָׁב a Seat, from יָשַׁב: נוֹרָא Reverend, from יָרָא or ו as מוּסָר Instruction, from יָסַר: sometimes י as מֵיטָב best, from יָטַב

169. If נ is the first Radical, or those mentioned Rule 113. then the Prefix has a short Vowel

any further about finding the Root, something more must be premised about Nouns.

157. There are four Forms of Nouns: the Radical Noun, the Participle Noun, the Infinitive Noun, and the Heemantive Noun.

158. The Radical Nouns, are such as contain only the three Radical Letters of the Root, from whence they are derived; these may be derived from Kal, Piel, or Pual, as זָכָר a Male, חֵבֶל a Mast, אֻלָם a Porch.

159. Some Radical Nouns are defective and cast away one Radical.

160. The first Radical is cast away, when it is a ' as עֵצָה Counsel, from יָעַץ he counselled, one Noun שְׁאֵת from נָשָׂא has the first Radical נ cast away.

161. The second Radical is cast away, when it is a ' as חַיִל Strength, from חָיַל or ו as גֵּר a Stranger, from גּוּר to sojourn: in these, the two Radicals remaining have a long Vowel; except with a final Addition (־) or (֫) may be changed into (׃) Rule 44.

Or when the second Radical is doubled, as גַּל a Heap, from גָּלַל or the second Radical נ of these five Nouns; as אַף Anger, from אָנַף׃ אַתָּה thou, from בַּת׃ אנת a Daughter, from בְּנָה׃ חִטָּה Wheat, from חנט and שְׁתַּיִם two, from שְׁנָה These two Sorts being defective in the second Radical, take a Dagesh in the third Radical, when they receive any final Addition, Rule 119—4 as גַּלִּים׃ אַפּוֹ

162. The third Radical is cast away, when it is ה as אַב a Father, from אָבָה this ה is often

 changed

151. מ is usually put at the beginning; seldom at the end of a word.

152. נ commonly at the end; seldom at the beginning.

153. י is put in the beginning, or middle of a Word; as יִצְהָר Oil, אַדִּיר mighty; and in the end, to form some Adjectives, especially numeral or national Adjectives; as נָכְרִי strange, שֵׁנִי second, עַרָבִי an Arabian.

154. *Heemantive* ו is always a Vowel, וֹ or וּ, and never begins or ends a Word: it is most usually put in the last Syllable; as גִּבּוֹר mighty, מַלְכוּת a Kingdom: in Feminine Nouns ending in ה, it is commonly put before the last Radical; as גְּדוּלָה greatness.

155. ון and ות is often added at the End of a Word; as זִכָּרוֹן a Memorial, מַלְכוּת a kingdom, but they are usually added to Words whose third Radical is ה as חָרוֹן Wrath, from חרה to burn with Anger, and דְּמוּת Likeness, from דָּמָה he was like.

Of finding out the Root.

156. In Hebrew Lexicons the Words are not usually placed in alphabetical Order, but the Root first, and then the Words derived from it: *The Root* is regularly the third Person Masc. Sing. of the Preter Kal; as פָּקַד except in Verbs quiescent in the second Radical, the *Root* of these is the *Infinitive*, in one of these forms, קוּם or קוֹם or בִּין see Rule 92. Before we proceed

any

follows an Adjective, it denotes the *superlative* Degree; as הַיָּפָה בַּנָּשִׁים O thou fairest among Women.

146. These three כלב are usually prefixt with (:) except 1. before a Monosyllable, 2. when the following Syllable is accented; in both which cases, they are prefixt with (ֲ), except 3. before another (:) then they take (·); but before ׳ they take (·) and (:) under ׳ is omitted, as לִיהוּדָה

147. These three כלב prefixt to a Word with emphatic ה usually cause ה to be omitted, and take the Vowel which ה should have; as בַּשָּׁמַיִם in the Heaven, for בְּהַשָּׁמַיִם the same Rule often holds with regard to ה the Characteristic of the Infinitives in Niphal and Hiphil. That the Letters בכלם before an Infinitive serve to express the Latin Gerunds, has already been observed, No. 86: the manner of prefixing them, in that case, is the same as has been just now taught.

148. These three בלמ are often prefixt to Nouns to make them Adverbs; and to Adverbs to make them more adverbially.

149. These Letters האמנתיו *heemantiu* are often added to the Root, to form a verbal Noun: such Nouns are called *heemantive Nouns.*

150. These three אהת may be placed in the beginning of a word; as אֲכָזָב a Lyar, תַּלְמוּד learning; or in the end of a Word, which is then always Feminine; as צְדָקָה Justice, עֲטֶרֶת a Crown.

if it be followed by a Guttural with any other Vowel, or by a Letter with (:) it takes (ֶ) but if it be followed by one of the Letters בכל with (:) it is then prefixt in the same manner as ה emphatic; as הַבְּרֵךְ

141. ה with (ֶ) before it at the end of a Noun of Place, signifies motion towards it; as חָרָנָה *towards* Haran.

142. ו *Copulative, and,* has also the signification of many other Particles, according as the sense requires; it is sometimes *adversative, but, notwithstanding,* sometimes *disjunctive, or;* sometimes *explicative, even, to wit, namely, so, seeing that;* it is also sometimes redundant, and sometimes understood. It is regularly prefixt with (:), as וְדֶרֶךְ and the way: before a Labial, or a Letter with (:) it is written וּ as וּבָאוּ and they came, וּגְדוֹלָה and great: but before יְ it is altogether written וִי as וִיהוּדָה: before an Accent noting a Pause, it takes (ַ) וָאֶרֶץ and the Earth, how ו conversive is prefixt, has been already explained, No. 83, and 84.

143. כ from כֵּן signifies similitude, *so, so as,* &c.

144. ל from אֶל is sometimes only a mark of the Dative or some other Case, as has been already considered, No. 51; sometimes it is a Preposition, *to, of, in, upon, among, through, with, according to, whilst, instead of,* &c.

145. ב *in, into, within, at, among, on, upon, by,* or *with,* signifying *the instrumental* or *material cause,* or *the manner* of doing an Action, *over, under, to, unto, towards, against, according to, after,* &c. prefixt to a Noun Substantive which follows

among, by or near, of, i. e. *part of, by means of, because of, against, after, before, Is.* 43. 13. it is often taken *comparatively,* and signifies *more than, less than;* sometimes *negatively,* as Rule 86; it is often redundant, and often understood, though not expressed; מ is prefixt with a (·) and puts a double Dagesh in the following Letter; as מִבַּיִת *out of* the house; if the following Letter is a Guttural, or ר and so not capable of a Dagesh, Rule 7, then מ requires (ֶ) as מֵאֲדֹנָי *from* the Lord, the word מֵיְהוָה is pointed in the same manner: and pronounced as מֵאֲדֹנָי; but when מ comes before any other word that begins with ׳ then both (:) and Dagesh is omitted as מִיהוּדָה for מֵיְהוּדָה

137. Sometimes מ at the end of a Noun makes an Adverb; as יוֹמָם daily, from יוֹם a day.

138. שׁ from אֲשֶׁר *who, which,* requires (ַ) and puts a double Dagesh in the following Letter, if capable of a Dagesh: it is rarely prefixt with (ֵ) or (ְ), but once with (ַ).

139. ה is *emphatic,* or *vocative,* or *relative, who* or *which,* or only signifies as the Greek Article ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, which is sometimes not expressed in English: it is prefixt with (ַ) and puts a double Dagesh in the following Letter, as הַסֵּפֶר *that* Book: if the following Letter be a Guttural with (ָ) then ה requires (ַ) as הָאֱמוּר *which* was spoken; if ה be followed by a Guttural with any other Vowel, or by ר it requires (ָ) as הָאִישׁ *that* Man, הָרְשָׁעִים *the* wicked.

140. ה *interrogative,* or a note of *Admiration* takes (ֱ) as הֲיֵשׁ is it? but if a Guttural with (ָ) follows, it requires (ַ) as הֶאֱפֵס has it failed?

if

130. ***The Affixes to Participles,*** are the same as to Nouns; but they usually signify the Patient.

131. ***Adverbs*** and ***Prepositions have*** usually the same ***Affixes*** as Nouns singular; as נֶגְדֶּךָ before thee.

These 7 אַחַר *after,* אֶל *to,* בֵּין *between,* יַחַד *together,* עַד *until,* עַל *upon,* תַּחַת *under,* require the same Affixes as Nouns plural do; as אַחֲרָיו after *him.*

132. These 3 אֵין *not,* הִנֵּה *behold,* עוֹד *yet,* instead of the Affix וֹ take נִּי as אֵינֶנּוּ

133. When the Preposition אֵת *with,* has an Affix, (ֵ) is changed into (ֶ) and ת has a double Dagesh, as אִתִּי with *me.*

134. ***Letters*** are divided into ***Servile*** and ***Radical:*** these 11 איתן משה וכלב ***Ethan, Moshe, vecaleb,*** are called Servile; the other 11 are Radical. A Radical Letter always makes part of the Root; the Servile Letters are not always Servile, but may also make part of the Root, and be Radical: they are Servile, only when they serve, as has been already seen, to shew the Gender, Case, Number, Tense, Person; or constitute the inseparable Pronouns, Rule 53; or when, as shall now be shewn, they serve to supply the places of Adverbs, Conjunctions, or Prepositions; or to form Nouns from the Verb which is their Root.

135. These 7 servile Letters משה וכלב ***Moshe vecaleb,*** are often prefixt to a Noun or Verb, to supply the places of undeclinable parts of Speech: what signification they have, and what Vowels they require, shall now be shewn.

136. מִ from מִן signifies ***from, out of, in, among,***

Future.

יִפְקְדֶנִּי יִפְקָדַנִּי יִפְקָדֵנִּי	me	יִפְקְדֵךְ יִפְקָדֵךְ	thee	יִפְקְדֵךָ	thee	יִפְקְדוֹ יִפְקְדֵהוּ יִפְקְדֵנּוּ	him	יִפְקְדָהּ יִפְקָדָהּ יִפְקָדֶנָּה	her	יִפְקוֹד	he shall visit
יִפְקְדֵנוּ	us	יִפְקְדֶכֶם	you	יִפְקְדֶכֶן	you	יִפְקְדֵם יִפְקָדֵם	them	יִפְקְדֵן יִפְקָדָן	them	תִּפְקוֹד	she thou M.
										אֶפְקוֹד	I
										נִפְקוֹד	we
תִּפְקְדִינִי	me					תִּפְקְדֵהוּ	him	תִּפְקְדִיהָ	her	תִּפְקְדִי	thou F.
תִּפְקְדֵנוּ	us					תִּפְקְדִים	them	תִּפְקְדִין	them		
יִפְקְדוּ											they M.
יִפְקְדוּנִי	me	יִפְקְדוּךְ	thee	יִפְקְדוּךָ	thee	יִפְקְדוּהוּ	him	יִפְקְדוּהָ	her	תִּפְקְדוּ	ye M.
יִפְקְדוּנוּ	us	יִפְקְדוּכֶם	you	יִפְקְדוּכֶן	you	יִפְקְדוּם	them	יִפְקְדוּן	them	תִּפְקֹדְנָה	ye F. they F.

Infinitive.

פָּקְדִי פָּקְדֵנִי	me	פָּקְדֵךְ פָּקָדֵךְ	thee	פָּקְדֵךָ	thee	פָּקְדוֹ פָּקְדֵהוּ	him	פָּקְדָהּ פָּקָדָהּ פָּקָדֶנָּה	her	פְּקוֹד	
פָּקְדֵנוּ	us	פָּקְדֶכֶם	you	פָּקְדֶכֶן	you	פָּקְדֵם פָּקָדֵם	them	פָּקְדֵן פָּקָדָן	them		

פָּקְדוּ	they					פָּקְדֻנִי	me	פָּקַדְתָּ	thee	פָּקַדְתִּיהוּ	him
						פָּקְדוּנוּ	us	פְּקַדְתֶּם	you	פָּקְדוּם	them
						פְּקַדְתּוּנִי	me			פָּקְדַתְּהוּ	her
						פְּקַדְתּוּנוּ	us			פָּקְדַתְּהוּם	them
פָּקַדְנוּ	we					פָּקַדְנוּךָ	thee	פָּקַדְנוּךְ	thee	פָּקַדְנוּהוּ	him
						פְּקַדְנוּכֶם	you	פְּקַדְנוּכֶן	you	פְּקַדְנוּם	them

Imperative.

						פָּקְדֻנִי	me	פְּקֹד	thou M.	פָּקְדוּ	him
						פָּקְדֻנוּ	us			פָּקְדֻהוּ	
										פָּקְדֻנּוּ	
										פָּקְדֻם	them
						פָּקְדִינִי	me	פְּקָדִי	thou F.	פָּקְדִיהוּ	him
						פָּקְדִינוּ	us			פָּקְדִים	them
פִּקְדוּ	ye M.					פָּקְדוּנִי	me			פָּקְדוּהוּ	him
פְּקֹדְנָה	ye F.					פָּקְדוּנוּ	us			פָּקְדוּם	them

פָּקְדָה	her									פָּקְדוּהָ	her
פָּקְדֻן	them									פָּקְדוּן	them
										פָּקַדְתּוּהָ	her
										פָּקַדְתּוּן	them
										פָּקַדְנוּהָ	her
										פָּקַדְנוּן	them

Example of Verbs with Affixes.

Præter.

Fem.		Masc.		Fem.	Masc.		Com.		129.
פְּקָדָהּ	her	פְּקָדוֹ / פְּקָדָהוּ	him	פְּקָדֵךְ thee	פְּקָדְךָ / פְּקָדֵךְ	thee	פְּקָדַנִי me		פָּקַד he visited
פְּקָדָן	them	פְּקָדָם	them	פְּקַדְכֶן you	פְּקַדְכֶם	you	פְּקָדָנוּ us		
פְּקָדַתָּהּ	her	פְּקָדַתּוּ / פְּקָדַתְּהוּ	him	פְּקָדָתֵךְ thee	פְּקָדָתְךָ	thee	פְּקָדַתְנִי me		פָּקְדָה she visited
פְּקָדָתָן	them	פְּקָדָתָם	them	פְּקַדְתֶּכֶן you	פְּקַדְתְּכֶם	you	פְּקָדַתְנוּ us		
פְּקַדְתָּהּ	her	פְּקָדְתּוֹ / פְּקָדְתָּהוּ	him				פְּקַדְתַּנִי / פְּקַדְתָּנוּ		פָּקַדְתָּ thou M. vis.
פְּקַדְתָּן	them	פְּקָדְתָּם	them						
פְּקַדְתִּיהָ	her	פְּקָדְתִּיו / פְּקָדְתִּיהוּ	him	פְּקַדְתִּיךְ thee	פְּקַדְתִּיךָ	thee	פְּקַדְתִּנִי me		פָּקַדְתְּ thou F.
פְּקַדְתִּין	them	פְּקָדְתִּים	them	פְּקַדְתִּיכֶן you	פְּקַדְתִּיכֶם	you	פְּקַדְתִּינוּ us		פָּקַדְתִּי I

it is often changed into (ֵ); as כְּבֵשָׁהּ subdue it, *Gen.* i. 28. for כִּבְשׁוּהָ

127. *Affixes used to Verbs.*

Patient.	Agent.		
־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי ־נִי	me	I	C. S. } 1. Person.
־נוּ ־נוּ ־נוּ ־נוּ	us	we	C. P. }
־ךָ ־ךָ ־ךָ ־ךָ ־ךָ ־ךָ	thee	thou	M. S. } 2. Person.
־ךְ ־ךְ ־ךְ	thee	thou	F. S. }
־כֶם	ye	ye	M. P. }
־כֶן	ye	ye	F. P. }
־וֹ ־וֹ ־וֹ ־וֹ ־וֹ ־וֹ	him	he	M. S. } 3. Person.
־הָ ־הָ ־הָ ־הָ ־הָ ־הָ ־הָ	her	she	F. S. }
־ם ־ם ־ם ־ם ־ם ־ם	them	they	M. P. }
־ן ־ן ־ן ־ן ־ן ־ן	them	them	F. P. }

Note, ־. is only used to the Infinitive.

128. In the future נ is sometimes inserted between the Verb and the Affix; as יַעַבְרֶנְהוּ

The following Example פָּקַד shews how the several Affixes are put to the several Persons in the several Moods and Conjugations: when two or more words in the first Column are in a Bracket, it shews the Affixes are put to them all in the same manner, as fut. Kal. sing. יִפְקְדוֹ he will visit him, אֶפְקְדוֹ I will visit him. The Affixes only are here in hollow Letters: in the 3. pers. f. sing. of the preter, ת is in a hollow Letter, because the Affixes change ה into ת

Example

122. The Word נָתַן makes the Infinitive תֵּת if an Affix follows, the second ת has a double Dagesh, and (ֵ) is changed into (ִ) as תִּתִּי

A general Rule for Verbs regular or irregular.

123. The formative Dagesh cannot be placed in the Gutturals אהחע or ר Rule 7, but instead thereof, compensation is made, usually in the Gutturals, always in ר by the following changes of the preceding short Vowel into a long one; *viz.* (ַ) or (ָ) is changed into (ָ), (ֶ) into (ֵ) and (ִ) into (ִי) as אֶרָּפֵא for אֶרָּפֵא or אֵרָּפֵא 1. p. s. fut. Niphal, from רָפָא he healed; יְבָרֵךְ for יְבָרֵךְ 3. p. m. s. fut. Piel; and יְבוֹרַךְ for יְבֹרַךְ 3. p. m. s. fut. Pual, from בָּרַךְ he blessed.

124. *Verbs have Affixes* as Nouns. An Affix to a Verb signifies the Patient, *i. e.* the Person or Thing acted upon; as פְּקָדַנִי he visited *me*, זְכָרוֹ he remembered *him* or *it*. Sometimes a Particle, as *to, unto, upon, with,* &c. is understood; as נְתַתָּנִי thou hast given *unto* me, תְּבוֹאֵנוּ it shall come *upon* him, יִשְׁכָּן it shall dwell *with* thee. After the Infinitive, an Affix may signify either Agent or Patient; as בְּקָרְאוֹ when *he* cries, לְשׁוֹמְרוֹ to keep *him*.

125. The Addition of an Affix to a Verb changes the first Vowel when it is (ֶ) into (ֵ) as יְקִימְךָ 3. p. m. s. fut. Hiphil, for יָקִים from קוּם

126. The same Affix is varied, as it is applied to different Persons of the Verb, as פְּקָדַנִי he visited me, פְּקָדוּנִי they visited me, see the Example. It is a general Rule, that when a Verb has a personal Termination, the first Vowel or Point of the Affix is omitted; as פְּקַדְתָּנִי. When נ is the personal Termination,

119. ***Defectives in the second Radical,*** or such as double the second Radical, are Verbs which have the same Letter for the second and 3d Radicals; as סָבַב he compassed about: they are usually contracted, in the light Conjugations, in this manner.

1. By cutting off the middle Radical, with the Vowel preceding it; as סַב for סָבַב

2. The Formatives האמנתי *heemanti* are prefixt with a long Vowel, to compensate for the omission of the 2d Radical; as אָסוֹב for אֶסְבּוֹב as Rule 93.

3. Except that the Future Prefixes in Kal and Hiphil and Huphal, have sometimes their Regular Vowel, and compensate by a Dagesh in the first Radical; as אֶקּוֹד 1. p. s. fut. Kal, from קָדַד he bowed, יַסֵּב 3. p. s. fut. Hiphil, from סָבַב and יֻכַּת 3. p. s. fut. Huphal. from כָּתַת

4. In all final Additions, the third Radical has a Dagesh; as סַבָּה for סָבְבָה

5. In the first and 2d Persons Preter, וֹ is inserted before the personal Terminations; as סַבּוֹתִי

6. ֫ is put before the Feminine Plural Termination נָה as סָבֶּ֫ינָה 3. p. pl. f. imper. Kal.

120. The dageshed Conjugations usually omit their formative Dagesh, and instead of it the first Radical takes וֹ for its Vowel as סוֹבֵב for סִבֵּב

121. ***Verbs which have*** נ ***or*** ת ***for the third Radical*** are defective therein, when the personal Termination begins with one of these Letters נ or ת and compensation is made, by a double Dagesh in the Termination Letter; as נָתַתִּי for נָתַנְתִּי 1. p. s. pret. Kal. from נָתַן he gave.

122.

Future.	Regular	Participle. M. S.	Participle. F. P.	Participle. M. P.	Participle. F. S.	Infinitive.	Regular
he	יִכְתֹּב	כָּתוּב	כְּתוּבָה	כְּתוּבִים	כְּתוּבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	יִכָּתֵב
she	תִּכְתֹּב	כּוֹתֵב	כּוֹתֶבֶת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	תִּכָּתֵב
thou M.	תִּכְתֹּב	כּוֹתֵב	כּוֹתֶבֶת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	תִּכָּתֵב
thou F.	תִּכְתְּבִי	כּוֹתֶבֶת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	תִּכָּתֵב
I	אֶכְתֹּב	כּוֹתֵב	כּוֹתֶבֶת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	אֶכָּתֵב
they M.	יִכְתְּבוּ	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	יִכָּתֵבוּ
they F.	תִּכְתֹּבְנָה	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	תִּכָּתֵבְנָה
ye M.	תִּכְתְּבוּ	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	תִּכָּתֵבוּ
ye F.	תִּכְתֹּבְנָה	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	תִּכָּתֵבְנָה
we	נִכְתֹּב	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	כּוֹתְבִים	כּוֹתְבוֹת	לִכְתֹּב	נִכָּתֵב

Example of a Verb defective in the second Radical.

Hithpael.	Huphal.	Hiphil.	Pual.	Piel.	Niphal.	Kal.	118.	
הִסְתּוֹבֵב	הוּסַב	הֵסֵב	סֻבַּב	סִבֵּב	נָסַב	סַב	he	*Prater.*
הִסְתּוֹבְבָה	הוּסַבָּה	הֵסֵבָּה	סֻבְּבָה	סִבְּבָה	נָסַבָּה	סַבָּה	she	
הִסְתּוֹבַבְתָּ	הוּסַבּוֹתָ	הֲסִבּוֹתָ	סֻבַּבְתָּ	סִבַּבְתָּ	נָסַבּוֹתָ	סַבּוֹתָ	thou M.	
הִסְתּוֹבַבְתְּ	הוּסַבּוֹת	הֲסִבּוֹת	סֻבַּבְתְּ	סִבַּבְתְּ	נָסַבּוֹת	סַבּוֹת	thou F.	
הִסְתּוֹבַבְתִּי	הוּסַבּוֹתִי	הֲסִבּוֹתִי	סֻבַּבְתִּי	סִבַּבְתִּי	נָסַבּוֹתִי	סַבּוֹתִי	I	
הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	הוּסַבּוּ	הֵסֵבּוּ	סֻבְּבוּ	סִבְּבוּ	נָסַבּוּ	סַבּוּ	they M.	
הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּם	הוּסַבּוֹתֶם	הֲסִבּוֹתֶם	סֻבַּבְתֶּם	סִבַּבְתֶּם	נָסַבּוֹתֶם	סַבּוֹתֶם	ye M.	
הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּן	הוּסַבּוֹתֶן	הֲסִבּוֹתֶן	סֻבַּבְתֶּן	סִבַּבְתֶּן	נָסַבּוֹתֶן	סַבּוֹתֶן	ye F.	
הִסְתּוֹבַבְנוּ	הוּסַבּוֹנוּ	הֲסִבּוֹנוּ	סֻבַּבְנוּ	סִבַּבְנוּ	נָסַבּוֹנוּ	סַבּוֹנוּ	we	
הִסְתּוֹבֵב	not used	הָסֵב	not used	סִבֵּב	הִסַּב	סוֹב	thou M.	*Imperative.*
הִסְתּוֹבְבִי		הָסֵבִּי		סִבְּבִי	הִסַּבִּי	סוֹבִּי	thou F.	
הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ		הָסֵבּוּ		סִבְּבוּ	הִסַּבּוּ	סוֹבּוּ	ye M.	
הִסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה		הֲסִבֶּינָה		סִבֵּבְנָה	הִסַּבֶּינָה	סֻבֶּינָה	ye F.	

113. Defective Verbs in the first Radical are, when the first Radical is a נ as נָגַשׁ he approached, and these with י for the first Radical, as יָצַב he left, יָצַב he appointed, יָצַג he placed, יָצַע he spread, יָצַק he poured out, יָצַת he burned, יָקַף he compassed about; and one Verb with ל as לָקַח he took; the Verb יָסַר is two or three times of this form, and the Verb יָסַר but once.

1. In the Imperative Kal, the first Radical is left out, thus from נָגַשׁ comes גֻּשׁ except when the third Radical is ח or ע then the Vowel before it, is (-) as from נָגַע he touched, comes גַּע

2. In the Infin. Kal, the Termination is תְ֫ as גֻּשְׁתְ֫ except the third Radical is ח or ע then the Termination is תַ֫ as פַּחַת to blow, from נָפַח and טַעַת to plant, from נָטַע

114. After any of the Letters האמנתי *heemanti* the first Radical is omitted, and Compensation is made by a double Dagesh in the second Radical; as אֶגַּשׁ 1. pers. sing. fut. Kal.—Except 1. these three נָסַע he departed, נָשָׂא he lifted up, and לָקַח he took; which sometimes omit this compensating Dagesh; as יִסְעוּ 3. m. pl. fut. Kal. for יִסְּעוּ 2. Except also when the second Radical is a Guttural, then נ is not omitted; as יִנְאַץ 3. p. m. s. fut. Kal, from נָאַץ he despised. 3. Except also Verbs with ו for the second Radical, which follow the Form of קוּם No. 99; as יָנוּם 3. p. m. s. fut. Kal, from נוּם he fled away.

115. Some Verbs end in the Future of Kal with ו as יִבּוֹל from נָבַל

116. The Root נָתַן terminates in the Future of Kal with (ֵ֫) or (ֶ֫) as יִתֵּן or יִתֶּן

117. When a Verb has נ for the first Radical, and ה for the third, it has a twofold Irregularity; and is varied in the beginning according to Rule 114, and at the end according to No. 111.

118.

Example of a defective Verb with נ for its first Radical.

Huphal.	Hiphil.	Niphal.	Kal.	112.	
הֻנַּשׂ	הִנִּישׂ	נִנַּשׂ	נָנַשׂ	he	*Prater.*
הֻנְּשָׂה	הִנִּישָׁה	נִנְּשָׂה		she	
הֻנַּשְׂתָּ	הִנַּשְׂתָּ	נִנַּשְׂתָּ		thou M.	
הֻנַּשְׂתְּ	הִנַּשְׂתְּ	נִנַּשְׂתְּ		thou F.	
הֻנַּשְׂתִּי	הִנַּשְׂתִּי	נִנַּשְׂתִּי		I	
הֻנְּשׂוּ	הִנִּישׁוּ	נִנְּשׂוּ		they	
הֻנַּשְׂתֶּם	הִנַּשְׂתֶּם	נִנַּשְׂתֶּם		ye M.	
הֻנַּשְׂתֶּן	הִנַּשְׂתֶּן	נִנַּשְׂתֶּן		ye F.	
הֻנַּשְׂנוּ	הִנַּשְׂנוּ	נִנַּשְׂנוּ		we	
not used	הַנֵּשׂ	Regular	נְשׂ	thou M.	*Imperative.*
	הַנִּישִׁי		נְשִׂי	thou F.	
	הַנִּישׁוּ		נְשׂוּ	ye M.	
	הַנֵּשֶׂנָה		נְשֹׂנָה	ye F.	
	יְנִישׁ		יִנַּשׂ	he	*Future.*
	תְּנִישׁ		תִּנַּשׂ	she	
	תְּנִישׁ		תִּנַּשׂ	thou M.	
	תְּנִישִׁי		תִּנְשִׂי	thou F.	
	אֲנִישׁ		אֶנַּשׂ	I	
	יְנִישׁוּ		יִנְשׂוּ	they M.	
	תְּנֵשֶׂנָה		תִּנַּשְׂנָה	they F.	
	תְּנִישׁוּ		תִּנְשׂוּ	ye M.	
	תְּנֵשֶׂנָה		תִּנַּשְׂנָה	ye F.	
	נְנִישׁ		נִנַּשׂ	we	
הֻנַּשׂ	הֲנִישׁ	Regular.	נָשׂוֹא	*Infinitive.*	*Inf.*
מֻנָּשׂ	מֻנָּשׂ	נָנוּשׂ	Regular	M. S.	*Participle.*
מֻנָּשָׂה	מֻנָּשָׂה / מֻנָּשֵׂאת	נְנוּשָׂה / נְנוּשֵׂאת		F. S.	
מֻנָּשִׂים	מֻנָּשִׂים	נְנוּשִׂים		M. P.	
מֻנָּשׂוֹת	מֻנָּשׂוֹת	נְנוּשׂוֹת		F. P.	

	Future Plur.											
they	M.	יִגְלוּ	יִגָּלוּ	יִגַּלוּ	יִגְלוּ	יִגָּלוּ	יִגַּלוּ	יָגְלוּ	יָגֻלוּ	יִתְגַּלּוּ		
they	F.	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	תִּגַּלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	תִּגַּלֶינָה	תָּגֻלְנָה	תָּגֻלֶינָה	תִּתְגַּלֶינָה		
ye	M.	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגָּלוּ	תִּגַּלוּ	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגָּלוּ	תִּגַּלוּ	תָּגֻלוּ	תָּגֻלוּ	תִּתְגַּלּוּ		
ye	F.	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	תִּגַּלֶינָה	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	תִּגַּלֶינָה	תָּגֻלְנָה	תָּגֻלֶינָה	תִּתְגַּלֶינָה		
we		נִגְלֶה	נִגָּלֶה	נִגַּלֶה	נִגְלֶה	נִגָּלֶה	נִגַּלֶה	נָגֻלֶה	נָגֻלֶה	נִתְגַּלֶה		
	Infinitive.	גְּלוֹת	הִגָּלוֹת	גַּלּוֹת	גְּלוֹת	הִגָּלוֹת	גַּלּוֹת	הָגְלוֹת	הָגֻלוֹת	הִתְגַּלּוֹת		
	Participle pres.											
M.	S.	גּוֹלֶה	נִגְלֶה	מְגַלֶּה	מְגַלֶּה	מְגַלֶּה	מְגַלֶּה	מָגְלֶה	מָגֻלֶה	מִתְגַּלֶּה		
F.	S.	גּוֹלָה	נִגְלָה	מְגַלָּה	מְגַלָּה	מְגַלָּה	מְגַלָּה	מָגְלָה	מָגֻלָה	מִתְגַּלָּה		
M.	P.	גּוֹלִים	נִגְלִים	מְגַלִּים	מְגַלִּים	מְגַלִּים	מְגַלִּים	מָגְלִים	מָגֻלִים	מִתְגַּלִּים		
F.	P.	גּוֹלוֹת	נִגְלוֹת	מְגַלּוֹת	מְגַלּוֹת	מְגַלּוֹת	מְגַלּוֹת	מָגְלוֹת	מָגֻלוֹת	מִתְגַּלּוֹת		
	Particip. pass.											
M.	S.	גָּלוּי										
F.	S.	גְּלוּיָה										
M.	P.	גְּלוּיִים										
F.	P.	גְּלוּיוֹת										

A final Termination, or Addition, excludes the third Radical ה with the preceding Vowel, as גָּלוּ but when the personal Termination begins with נ or ת the ה is changed into quiescent (') as גָּלִינוּ גָּלִיתָ

Example

Example of a quiescent Verb with ה *for its Radical.*

	111.	Kal.	Niphal.	Piel.	Pual.	Hiphil.	Huphal.	Hithpael.
Preter.	he	גָּלָה	נִגְלָה	גִּלָּה	גֻּלָּה	הִגְלָה	הָגְלָה	הִתְגַּלָּה
	she	גָּלְתָה	נִגְלְתָה	גִּלְּתָה	גֻּלְּתָה	הִגְלְתָה	הָגְלְתָה	הִתְגַּלְּתָה
	thou M.	גָּלִיתָ	נִגְלֵיתָ	גִּלִּיתָ	גֻּלִּיתָ	הִגְלִיתָ	הָגְלִיתָ	הִתְגַּלִּיתָ
	thou F.	גָּלִית	נִגְלֵית	גִּלִּית	גֻּלִּית	הִגְלִית	הָגְלִית	הִתְגַּלִּית
	I	גָּלִיתִי	נִגְלֵיתִי	גִּלִּיתִי	גֻּלִּיתִי	הִגְלֵיתִי	הָגְלִיתִי	הִתְגַּלִּיתִי
	they	גָּלוּ	נִגְלוּ	גִּלּוּ	גֻּלּוּ	הִגְלוּ	הָגְלוּ	הִתְגַּלּוּ
	ye M.	גְּלִיתֶם	נִגְלֵיתֶם	גִּלִּיתֶם	גֻּלִּיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם	הָגְלִיתֶם	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶם
	ye F.	גְּלִיתֶן	נִגְלֵיתֶן	גִּלִּיתֶן	גֻּלִּיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן	הָגְלִיתֶן	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶן
	we	גָּלִינוּ	נִגְלֵינוּ	גִּלִּינוּ	גֻּלִּינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ	הָגְלִינוּ	הִתְגַּלִּינוּ
Imperative.	thou M.	גְּלֵה	הִגָּלֶה	גַּלֵּה	not used	הַגְלֵה	not used	הִתְגַּלֵּה
	thou F.	גְּלִי	הִגָּלִי	גַּלִּי		הַגְלִי		הִתְגַּלִּי
	ye M.	גְּלוּ	הִגָּלוּ	גַּלּוּ		הַגְלוּ		הִתְגַּלּוּ
	ye F.	גְּלֶינָה	הִגָּלֶינָה	גַּלֶּינָה		הַגְלֶינָה		הִתְגַּלֶּינָה
Future Sing.	he	יִגְלֶה	יִגָּלֶה	יְגַלֶּה	יְגֻלֶּה	יַגְלֶה	יָגְלֶה	יִתְגַּלֶּה
	she	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	תְּגַלֶּה	תְּגֻלֶּה	תַּגְלֶה	תָּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֶּה
	thou M.	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	תְּגַלֶּה	תְּגֻלֶּה	תַּגְלֶה	תָּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֶּה
	thou F.	תִּגְלִי	תִּגָּלִי	תְּגַלִּי	תְּגֻלִּי	תַּגְלִי	תָּגְלִי	תִּתְגַּלִּי
	I	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגָּלֶה	אֲגַלֶּה	אֲגֻלֶּה	אַגְלֶה	אָגְלֶה	אֶתְגַּלֶּה

the Radical, ה is often cut off together with the preceding Vowel, and the formative Dagesh omitted; as נַל for נַּלָה thus הִתְנַל for הִתְנַּלָה

108. The Imperative of Hiphil often loses ה as הַעַל for הַעְלֵה but has generally two (ּ) as הָרֵף for הַרְפֵּה

109. ו conversive prefixt to the Future, or the negative Particle אַל before the Future, usually cause ה Radical to be cut off, and the formative Dagesh to be omitted, these several ways.

1. Sometimes ה is cut off together with the (ּ) which should be before it, as וַיִּכַל for וַיְכַלֶּה

2. Sometimes (ּ) is changed into quiescent (ְ) as וַיִּפְתְּ for יִפְתֶּה

3. Sometimes the Future formative Letters in Kal have (ֶ) as וַיֵּבְךְ for יִבְכֶּה

4. Sometimes (ּ) is transposed from the second Radical to the first Radical, as וַיִּבֶן for יִבְנֶה

5. And sometimes the Future formatives in Kal have (ֶ) and (ּ) also transposed, as וַתֵּרֶב for תִּרְבֶּה and אַל־תֵּפֶן for תִּפְנֶה

6. The Future Hiphil is commonly formed with two (ּ) וַיֵּפֶן for יַפְנֶה

7. Some Verbs lose the third Radical ה in the Future, whether ו conversive, or אַל is prefixt or not, as יִרֶב for יִרְבֶּה

8. These two Verbs יְהִי from הָיָה and יְחִי from חָיָה have the Vowels transposed for better pronunciation; instead of יִהְיְ and יִחְיְ

110. When a Verb has ' for the first Radical and ה for the last, it has a twofold irregularity, and is varied according to two several Examples; that of No. 91. and the following one 111. as from יָדָה comes in Fut. Hiphil יוֹדוּ for יֵיְדִיהוּ

103. The foregoing Example of a quiescent Verb, א the third Radical is liable to these Exceptions.

1. Sometimes א is omitted, as יָצָתִי for יָצָאתִי and מֻחַטוֹ for מֻחַטּוֹא

2. The Infinitives often make their Terminations in אֹת as מְלֹאת

3. The third Person Singular Feminine often terminates in ת instead of ה as קָרָאת for קָרְאָה

4. These four יָרֵא he feared, טָמֵא he was unclean, מָלֵא he filled, שָׂנֵא he hated, form the Pret. Kal with (ֵ) for the 2d Vowel as מָלֵא מָלְאָה מָלְאָתָ

5. The Verb נָשָׂא he lifted up, sometimes in the Participle passive changes א into ' as נָשׂוּי for נָשׂוּא

Quiescent Verbs with the third Radical ה

104. Besides the changes of ה in the following Example, sometimes ה is changed into ' Consonant, as חָמָיָה 3. P. F. Sing. חָמָיוּ 3. P. Pl. Pr. Kal.

In the Verb שָׁלָה he was quiet; ה is changed into ו Consonant, as שָׁלַוְתִּי 1. P. Pr. Kal.

The Verb שָׁחָה is formed in Hithpael, as a four Radical Root; by inserting a Consonant ו as וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה and when this Radical ו is at the end of a Verb, it is changed into ו as וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ and he bowed himself. *Gen.* xxiii. 7. 12.

These three Verbs תָּמַהּ נָגַהּ גָּבַהּ are regular, and neither lose the ה nor change it.

105. In some Verbs the first and second Radical are doubled in the Dageshed Conjugations, as שִׁעֲשַׁע from שָׁעָה he delighted.

106. The Infinitives end generally in וּת as גְּלוּת some with ה as גְּלֹה and some with ו as גְּלוֹ

107. In the Imperative of Piel and Hithpael, the

	Future Plur.		*Participle perf.*		*Participle pass.*	
they M.	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמְצְאוּ	יִתְמַצְּאוּ
they F.	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּתְמַצֶּאנָה
ye M.	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּתְמַצְּאוּ
ye F.	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּתְמַצֶּאנָה
we	נִמְצָא	נִמְצָא	נִמְצָא	נִמְצָא	נִמְצָא	נִתְמַצֵּא
Infinitive.	מְצוֹא	חִמְצֵא	מְצוֹא	חִמְצֵא	חַמְצִיא	הָמְצֵא
M. S.	מוֹצֵא	נִמְצָא	מְמַצֵּא	מִמְצֵא	מַמְצִיא	מָמְצָא
F. S.	מוֹצְאָה	נִמְצְאָה	מְמַצְּאָה	מִמְצְאָה	מַמְצִיאָה	מָמְצְאָה
	מוֹצֵאת	נִמְצֵאת	מְמַצֵּאת	מִמְצֵאת	מַמְצִיאת	מָמְצֵאת
M. P.	מוֹצְאִים	נִמְצְאִים	מְמַצְּאִים	מִמְצְאִים	מַמְצִיאִים	מָמְצְאִים
F. P.	מוֹצָאוֹת	נִמְצָאוֹת	מְמַצָּאוֹת	מִמְצָאוֹת	מַמְצִיאוֹת	מָמְצָאוֹת
M. S.	מָצוּא					
F. S.	מְצוּאָה					
M. P.	מְצוּאִים					
F. P.	מְצוּאוֹת					

In the other Examples of Verbs, all the Letters added to the Root are printed with hollow Letters; in this Example, only those Words that vary from the form of פָּקַד No. 77. have the third Radical א in a hollow Letter.

When א is to have (ְ) the preceding Vowel is either (ַ) or (ָ) before נָה it is ֳאָנָה

Example of a quiescent Verb with א *for its third Radical.*

Hithpael.	Huphal.	Hiphil.	Pual.	Piel.	Niphal.	Kal.	102.	
הִתְמַצָּא	הָמְצָא	הִמְצִיא	מֻצָּא	מִצֵּא	נִמְצָא	מָצָא	he	*Prater.*
הִתְמַצְּאָה	הָמְצְאָה	הִמְצִיאָה	מֻצְאָה	מִצְּאָה	נִמְצְאָה	מָצְאָה	she	
הִתְמַצֵּאתָ	הָמְצֵאתָ	הִמְצֵאתָ	מֻצֵּאתָ	מִצֵּאתָ	נִמְצֵאתָ	מָצָאתָ	thou M.	
הִתְמַצֵּאת	הָמְצֵאת	הִמְצֵאת	מֻצֵּאת	מִצֵּאת	נִמְצֵאת	מָצָאת	thou F.	
הִתְמַצֵּאתִי	הָמְצֵאתִי	הִמְצֵאתִי	מֻצֵּאתִי	מִצֵּאתִי	נִמְצֵאתִי	מָצָאתִי	I	
הִתְמַצְּאוּ	הָמְצְאוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	מֻצְאוּ	מִצְּאוּ	נִמְצְאוּ	מָצְאוּ	they	
הִתְמַצֵּאתֶם	הָמְצֵאתֶם	הִמְצֵאתֶם	מֻצֵּאתֶם	מִצֵּאתֶם	נִמְצֵאתֶם	מְצָאתֶם	ye M.	
הִתְמַצֵּאתֶן	הָמְצֵאתֶן	הִמְצֵאתֶן	מֻצֵּאתֶן	מִצֵּאתֶן	נִמְצֵאתֶן	מְצָאתֶן	ye F.	
הִתְמַצֵּאנוּ	הָמְצֵאנוּ	הִמְצֵאנוּ	מֻצֵּאנוּ	מִצֵּאנוּ	נִמְצֵאנוּ	מָצָאנוּ	we	
הִתְמַצֵּא	not used	הַמְצֵא	not used	מַצֵּא	הִמָּצֵא	מְצָא	thou M.	*Imperative.*
הִתְמַצְּאִי		הַמְצִיאִי		מַצְּאִי	הִמָּצְאִי	מְצָאִי	thou F.	
הִתְמַצְּאוּ		הַמְצִיאוּ		מַצְּאוּ	הִמָּצְאוּ	מְצָאוּ	ye M.	
הִתְמַצֵּאנָה		הַמְצֵאנָה		מַצֶּאנָה	הִמָּצֵאנָה	מְצָאנָה	ye F.	
יִתְמַצֵּא	יָמְצָא	יַמְצִיא	יָמְצָא	יְמַצֵּא	יִמָּצֵא	יִמְצָא	he	*Future Sing.*
תִּתְמַצֵּא	תָּמְצָא	תַּמְצִיא	תָּמְצָא	תְּמַצֵּא	תִּמָּצֵא	תִּמְצָא	she	
תִּתְמַצֵּא	תָּמְצָא	תַּמְצִיא	תָּמְצָא	תְּמַצֵּא	תִּמָּצֵא	תִּמְצָא	thou M.	
תִּתְמַצְּאִי	תָּמְצְאִי	תַּמְצִיאִי	תָּמְצְאִי	תְּמַצְּאִי	תִּמָּצְאִי	תִּמְצְאִי	thou F.	
אֶתְמַצֵּא	אָמְצָא	אַמְצִיא	אָמְצָא	אֲמַצֵּא	אִמָּצֵא	אֶמְצָא	I	

they M.	יָקוּמוּ	יְקוּמוּ	יְקוּמְמוּ	יְקוֹמְמוּ	יְקִימוּ	יוּקְמוּ	יִתְקוֹמְמוּ
they F.	תָּקוּמְנָה	תְּקוּמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תָּקִימְנָה	תּוּקַמְנָה	תִּתְקוֹמֵמְנָה
ye M.	תָּקוּמוּ	תְּקוּמוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תָּקִימוּ	תּוּקְמוּ	תִּתְקוֹמְמוּ
ye F.	תָּקוּמְנָה	תְּקוּמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תָּקִימְנָה	תּוּקַמְנָה	תִּתְקוֹמֵמְנָה
we	נָקוּם	נְקוּמָם	נְקוֹמֵם	נְקוֹמֵם	נָקִים	נוּקַם	נִתְקוֹמֵם
	קוּם	הָקוֹם	קוֹמֵם	קוֹמֵם	הָקִים	הוּקַם	הִתְקוֹמֵם
	קָם	נָקוֹם	מְקוֹמֵם	מְקוֹמֵם	מֵקִים	מוּקָם	מִתְקוֹמֵם
	קָמָה	נְקוֹמָה	מְקוֹמֵמָה	מְקוֹמֵמָה	מְקִימָה	מוּקָמָה	מִתְקוֹמֵמָה
	קָמִים	נְקוֹמִים	מְקוֹמְמִים	מְקוֹמְמִים	מְקִימִים	מוּקָמִים	מִתְקוֹמְמִים
	קָמוֹת	נְקוֹמוֹת	מְקוֹמְמוֹת	מְקוֹמְמוֹת	מְקִימוֹת	מוּקָמוֹת	מִתְקוֹמְמוֹת
	קוּם	M. S.					
	קוּמָה	F. S.					
	קוּמִים	M. P.					
	קוּמוֹת	F. P.					

Future Plur. | *Infinitive.* | *Participle Pres.* | *Participle pass.*

100. Some Verbs in the dageshed Conjugations double both the Radical Letters; as כִּלְכֵּל Preter Piel, from כול

101. When וַ conversive is prefixt to the Future of Verbs that have no final Termination, in Kal it changes וּ or יְ into short (ֻ) as for יָקוּם or יְקוֹם comes וַיָּקָם wayakom, and in Hiphil it changes long Hhiric into (ֵ) as for יָקִים comes וַיָּקֶם

Example of a quiescent Verb with ו *for its second Radical.*

Hithpael.	Huphal.	Hiphil.	Pual.	Piel.	Niphal.	Kal.	99.	
הִתְקוֹמֵם	הוּקַם	הֵקִים	קוֹמַם	קוֹמֵם	נָקוֹם	קָם	he	*Prater.*
הִתְקוֹמְמָה	הוּקְמָה	הֵקִימָה	קוֹמְמָה	קוֹמְמָה	נָקוֹמָה	קָמָה	she	
הִתְקוֹמַמְתָּ	הוּקַמְתָּ	הֵקַימוֹתָ	קוֹמַמְתָּ	קוֹמַמְתָּ	נָקוֹמוֹתָ	קַמְתָּ	thou M.	
הִתְקוֹמַמְתְּ	הוּקַמְתְּ	הֵקַימוֹת	קוֹמַמְתְּ	קוֹמַמְתְּ	נָקוֹמוֹת	קַמְתְּ	thou F.	
הִתְקוֹמַמְתִּי	הוּקַמְתִּי	הֵקַימוֹתִי	קוֹמַמְתִּי	קוֹמַמְתִּי	נָקוֹמוֹתִי	קַמְתִּי	I	
הִתְקוֹמְמוּ	הוּקְמוּ	הֵקִימוּ	קוֹמְמוּ	קוֹמְמוּ	נָקוֹמוּ	קָמוּ בושו	they	
הִתְקוֹמַמְתֶּם	הוּקַמְתֶּם	הֵקַימוֹתֶם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם	נָקוֹמוֹתֶם	קַמְתֶּם	ye M.	
הִתְקוֹמַמְתֶּן	הוּקַמְתֶּן	הֵקַימוֹתֶן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן	נָקוֹמוֹתֶן	קַמְתֶּן	ye F.	
הִתְקוֹמַמְנוּ	הוּקַמְנוּ	הֵקַימוֹנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ	נָקוֹמוֹנוּ	קַמְנוּ	we	
הִתְקוֹמֵם	not used	הָקֵם בִּין	not used	קוֹמֵם	הָקוֹם	קוֹם	thou M.	*Imperative.*
הִתְקוֹמְמִי		הָקִימִי		קוֹמְמִי	הָקוֹמִי	קוּמִי	thou F.	
הִתְקוֹמְמוּ		הָקִימוּ		קוֹמְמוּ	הָקוֹמוּ	קוּמוּ	ye M.	
הִתְקוֹמַמְנָה		הָקֵמְנָה		קוֹמֵמְנָה	הָקוֹמְנָה	קוּמְנָה	ye F.	
יִתְקוֹמֵם	יוּקַם	יָקִים	יְקוֹמַם	יְקוֹמֵם	יָקוֹם	יָקוּם יֵבֹשׁ	he	*Future Sing.*
תִּתְקוֹמֵם	תּוּקַם	תָּקִים	תְּקוֹמַם	תְּקוֹמֵם	תָּקוֹם	תָּקוּם	she	
תִּתְקוֹמֵם	תּוּקַם	תָּקִים	תְּקוֹמַם	תְּקוֹמֵם	תָּקוֹם	תָּקוּם	thou M.	
תִּתְקוֹמְמִי	תּוּקְמִי	תָּקִימִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	תָּקוֹמִי	תָּקוּמִי	thou F.	
אֶתְקוֹמֵם	אוּקַם	אָקִים	אְקוֹמַם	אְקוֹמֵם	אָקוֹם	אָקוּם	I	

under א into (ֶ) and under ה into (ֶ) or (ֵ) Rule 24.

7. In the first and second Persons of the Præter Niphal and Hiphil, ו is inserted before the Personal Termination.

8. The Dagesh Conjugations, because they cannot put a Dagesh in the second Radical, which is here a Vowel, they double the last Radical; as קוֹמֵם

94. Except that sometimes the Imperative and Future Kal, instead of ו take י as מוֹל circumcise, יָשׁוּב he shall return: or ָ as קָם rise, יָקָם he shall rise.

95. Except also these four, אור he shined, בוּשׁ he was ashamed. זוּר he was squeezed, טוּב he was good, which form the Preter Kal with (ו) as בּוּשׁ בּוּשָׁה בּוּשְׁתָּ

96. One Verb, מוּת to die, forms the third Pers. Preter and Participle Present Kal with (ֻ)

97. Except also בּוּשׁ to be ashamed, which in the Future Kal is formed with (ֻ) like the quiescent Verbs with (י) for the first Radical; as תֵּבֹשׁ אֵבֹשׁ &c. the same Word also sometimes imitates those Verbs in the Preter of Hiphil; as הוֹבִישׁ

98. Verbs of the form בִּין No. 92, omit ה formative in the Imp. Hiphil; as בִּין consider. Yet I should think such Words are rather Kal.

99.

92. *Quiescent Verbs in the second Radical* are such as have only two Consonants in the Root, and a Vowel in the place of the second Radical, as קָם; this Vowel is (ָ) in the third Pers. Masc. Sing. of the Preter, which is the Root in all regular Verbs; but in these the Root in all Dictionaries is to be found in the Infinitive, where the Vowel is usually וֹ or וּ as קוֹם or קוּם to rise: except some which have (ִ) as בִּין to consider.

Those Verbs which have Vau Consonant, or Yod Consonant for the second Radical, as שָׁוַע he cryed, חָיַב he was indebted, are regular in all the Conjugations; and therefore fall not under our present consideration.

93. The Formation of quiescent Verbs in the second Radical is as in the following Example קוּם

1. In the Præter of Kal, in the third Persons, the Radical Vowel is (ָ) in the first and second Persons it is (-)

2. In the Participle present of Kal, it is also (ָ) except some few have וּ as בּוֹסִים and בּוּשִׁים

3. The Prefixes of the light Conjugations have long Vowels; thus (ָ) is put to the Future of Kal, to the Characteristic נ of Niphal, and to the Imperative, Future, and Infinitive of Hiphil.

4. The Præter and Participle of Hiphil have (ֵ)

5. In Huphal the Prefixes have ;

6. If the Termination be a whole Syllable, or any final addition, then the (ָ) or (ֵ) under the formative Prefix, is changed into (ִ) but

91. *Example of a quiescent Verb with* י *for its first Radical.*

Regular

Huphal.	Hiphil.	Niphal.	Kal.	
הוּשַׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	נוֹשַׁב	יָשַׁב	*Praet.*
הוּשְׁבָה	הוֹשִׁיבָה	נוֹשְׁבָה		
הוּשַׁבְתָּ	הוֹשַׁבְתָּ	נוֹשַׁבְתָּ		
הוּשַׁבְתְּ	הוֹשַׁבְתְּ	נוֹשַׁבְתְּ		
הוּשַׁבְתִּי	הוֹשַׁבְתִּי	נוֹשַׁבְתִּי		
הוּשְׁבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	נוֹשְׁבוּ		
הוּשַׁבְתֶּם	הוֹשַׁבְתֶּם	נוֹשַׁבְתֶּם		
הוּשַׁבְתֶּן	הוֹשַׁבְתֶּן	נוֹשַׁבְתֶּן		
הוּשְׁבוּ	הוֹשַׁבְנוּ	נוֹשַׁבְנוּ		
not used	הוֹשֵׁב	הִוָּשֵׁב	שֵׁב	*Impera.*
	הוֹשִׁיבִי	הִוָּשְׁבִי	שְׁבִי	
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִוָּשְׁבוּ	שְׁבוּ	
	הוֹשֵׁבְנָה	הִוָּשֵׁבְנָה	שֵׁבְנָה	
יוּשַׁב	יוֹשִׁיב	יִוָּשֵׁב	יֵשֵׁב יֵיבַשׁ	*Future.*
תּוּשַׁב	תּוֹשִׁיב	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תֵּשֵׁב תֵּיבַשׁ	
תּוּשַׁב	תּוֹשִׁיב	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תֵּשֵׁב תֵּיבַשׁ	
תּוּשְׁבִי	תּוֹשִׁיבִי	תִּוָּשְׁבִי	תֵּשְׁבִי תֵּיבְשִׁי	
אוּשַׁב	אוֹשִׁיב	אִוָּשֵׁב	אֵשֵׁב אֵיבַשׁ	
יוּשְׁבוּ	יוֹשִׁיבוּ	יִוָּשְׁבוּ	יֵשְׁבוּ יֵיבְשׁוּ	
תּוּשַׁבְנָה	תּוֹשִׁיבְנָה	תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה	תֵּשַׁבְנָה תֵּיבַשְׁנָה	
תּוּשְׁבוּ	תּוֹשִׁיבוּ	תִּוָּשְׁבוּ	תֵּשְׁבוּ תֵּיבְשׁוּ	
תּוּשַׁבְנָה	תּוֹשִׁיבְנָה	תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה	תֵּשַׁבְנָה תֵּיבַשְׁנָה	
נוּשַׁב	נוֹשִׁיב	נִוָּשֵׁב	נֵשֵׁב נֵיבַשׁ	
הוּשַׁב	הוֹשִׁיב	הִוָּשֵׁב	שָׁבַת	*Inf.*
מוּשָׁב	מוֹשִׁיב	נוֹשָׁב	Regular	*Participle.*
מוּשָׁבָה	מוֹשִׁיבָה	נוֹשָׁבָה		
מוּשָׁבֶת		נוֹשֶׁבֶת		
מוּשָׁבִים	מוֹשִׁיבִים	נוֹשָׁבִים		
מוּשָׁבוֹת	מוֹשִׁיבוֹת	נוֹשָׁבוֹת		

92.

three אָהֵב he loved, אָחַז he possessed, אָסַף he gathered, sometimes follow this Rule.

88. The Radical א is generally omitted, in the first Person Singular of the Future, in all the Conjugations, that two Alephs may not come together: as fut. Piel, אַבֵּד instead of אֶאַבֵּד I will destroy, אֹמַר I will speak.

89. All Verbs which have (י) for their first Radical cast it away in the Imperative Kal; thus from יָשַׁב comes שֵׁב sit thou, (י) is also omitted in the Infinitive Kal, and ת added to the end with two (ּ) as שֶׁבֶת to sit; except the Root יָדַע has (ַ) in the Imperative, and in the Infinitive of Kal; as דַּע know, דַּעַת to know.

90. After any of the Letters הֵאָמַנְתִּי *heemanti* (י) is omitted, and Compensation is made, by a longer Vowel under that Letter, in the manner following; 1. In the Future Kal, the Letters אֵיתָן *Ethan* require (ֶ) or (ֵ.) and some few (ִ) as אֵשֵׁב I will sit, אִיבַשׁ I wither. Except יָכַל which requires וֹ as אוּכַל I shall be able.* 2. In the Preter and Participle of Niphal, they require וֹ as נוֹשַׁב 3. The Future, Imperative, and Infinitive Niphal, instead of י with a Dagesh, take Vau Consonant with a Dagesh; as הִוָּשֵׁב instead of הִיָּשֵׁב 4. Through all Hiphil וֹ is required, as הוֹשִׁיב except these four יָטַב he did good, יָלַל he howled, יָמַן he turned to the right, יָנַק he gave suck; which require י as הֵיטִיב הֵילִיל הֵימִין הֵינִיק 5. Through all Huphal וֹ is required, as הוּשַׁב These four יָדַה יָסַר יָכַח in Hithpael, change Yod into Vau Consonant; as הִתְוַדָּה הִתְוַסֵּר הִתְוַכַּח הִתְוַדַּע

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* Such words are rather Huphal.

Example

85. The Particle אָז then, coming before the Future, is also generally conversive, and changes it into the Preter; as אָז יְדַבֵּר then spake, *Josh.* 10. 12.

86. The Latin Gerunds in *do* and *dum* are expressed by prefixing to the Infinitive of an active Conjugation one of the Letters בכלם *baclam*, as בִּפְקוֹד or כִּפְקוֹד *in visitando*, or *inter visitandum*, in visiting: לִפְקוֹד *ad visitandum*, to visit: מִפְּקוֹד *a visitando*, from visiting: this last often signifies negatively; as 1 *Sam.* 8. 7. they have despised me מִמְּלוֹךְ from reigning, *i. e.* that I should not reign. With a passive Infinitive the signification is passive; as בְּהִפָּקֵד in being visited, לְהִפָּקֵד to be visited. When a Noun or Pronoun follows, these Words are, in Latin and other Languages, often rendered by the Subjunctive Mood; as בְּפָקְדִי when I visited; לְפָקְדוֹ that he might visit: מִפְּקוֹד הָעָם that he might not visit the People.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are either quiescent, or defective: Examples of both are here given, so far as they are irregular; the Conjugations, Moods, and Tenses omitted are regular. *Quiescent Verbs* are such as have among their Radicals one or more of the quiescent letters, אהוי *ehevi*.

87. These five Verbs having א for their first Radical, *viz.* אָמַר he said, אָבַד he perished, אָבָה he was willing, אָכַל he did eat, אָפָה he baked, in the future Kal, take Hholem for the Vowel to their Prefixes; as יֹאמַר תֹּאמַר &c. These three

Niphal, and is taken for it by some Grammarians, who say, Niphal has sometimes the signification of Hithpael; as *Numb.* 22. 25, וַתִּלָּחֵץ אֶל הַקִּיר and She thrust herself unto the Wall.

81. Sometimes a word seems to be compounded of two Conjugations, as *Lev.* 13. 35. הִכֶּבֶס here is ה the Formative of Huphal, and double Dagesh in the first Radical ב to compensate for the formative ת omitted Rule 80: and in the second Radical ב as a Characteristic of Hithpael: this word is therefore said to be of the form of Huphal and Hithpael.

82. Vau prefixed to the Preter often makes it have the sense of the Future, sometimes of the Present; and Vau prefixed to the Future always changes its sense, generally into the Preter, but sometimes into the Present; in each of these cases, it is called Vau conversive: and has, besides this change of Tenses, always the signification of some Particle.

83. Vau conversive is prefixed to the Preter with (ִ) as וְנָעַרְתִּי and I will rebuke, from נָעַרְתִּי I have rebuked: except before a Labial, or another (ְ) for then the conversive Prefix is וּ as וּפָקַדְתִּי I will visit; but before י it is וִ as וְיִדְעֻתֶם

84. The formative Letters of the Future are אִתְּן Vau conversive is prefixed to the Future Formative א with (ֶ) see Rule 123, as וָאֶשְׁמֹור I did keep: before the other three Future Formatives יתן it is prefixed with (ֲ) and puts a double Dagesh in the Formative; as וַיְפָקֹוד he visited, וַנִּפְקֹוד we visited: except when the Formative י has a (ִ) then the Dagesh is omitted.

85.

Every regular Verb is conjugated in the same manner as פָּקַד by putting its Radicals, as לָמַד or בָּרַל instead of פָּקַד only it is to be observed, that the Dagesh in פ when it begins a Syllable, is not formative ; but is placed there by Rule 5 : and is therefore omitted in all other Letters except begadkephat.

78. Some Exceptions to the Form of פקד No. 77.

1. The Termination וֹ in Kal, is often changed into (-) as שְׁאַל ask ; seldom into (ֹ)

2. The Termination (ֻ) in Niphal, and Piel, is often changed into (-) or (ֹ)

3. The Termination Long Hhiric in Hiphil, may be expressed without (י) Rule 9, it is often changed into (ֻ) as וַיִּבֶל seldom into (ֹ) as יַבְעֵר

4. ח and ע will rather have (-) than (ֻ) or (ֹ) and will often have the Vowel before them also (-) as שְׁמָעַת for שׁוֹמֵעַת

5. When the last Radical is חער it commonly terminates in all Conjugations with (-)

79. In Hithpael, 1. when the first Radical is ם or שׁ or שׂ it changes place with the Formative ת thus from the Root סבל comes הִסְתַּבֵּל from שׁמר comes הִשְׁתַּמֵּר from שׂכר comes הִשְׂתַּכֵּר 2. When the first Radical is צ the Formative ת is changed into ט which is also transposed with צ as from צדק comes הִצְטַדֵּק 3. When the first Radical is ד or ט or ת the Formative ת is omitted, and compensated by a double Dagesh in the first Radical ; as הִתַּמְּהוּ הִטַּהֵר יִדַּכְּאוּ

80. This Rule sometimes holds in some other Letters ; in which case, when the second Radical is a Guttural or ר it is like the form of Niphal,

יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	יַפְקִידוּ	יִפְקְדוּ	יִתְפַּקְדוּ	וּ	they	M.
תִּפְקֹדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תַּפְקֵדְנָה	תִּפְקְדְנָה	תִּתְפַּקְדְנָה		they	F.
תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תַּפְקִידוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	תִּתְפַּקְדוּ		ye	M.
תִּפְקֹדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תִּפְקַדְנָה	תַּפְקֵדְנָה	תִּפְקְדְנָה	תִּתְפַּקְדְנָה		ye	F.
נִפְקֹד	נִפְקַד	נִפְקַד	נִפְקַד	נִפְקַד	נִפְקַד	נַפְקִיד	נִפְקַד	נִתְפַּקַּד	ה	we	
פְּקוֹד	הַפְקֵד	פְּקֹד	מַפְקֵד	מַפְקִיד	מַפְקֵד	הַפְקֵד	הִתְפַּקֵּד		וֹ ה	*Infinitive.*	
פּוֹקֵד	נִפְקָד	מַפְקֵד	מַפְקֵד	מַפְקִיד	מְפָקֵד	מְפָקֵד	מִתְפַּקֵּד		י	M. S.	*Participle pres.*
פּוֹקֶדֶת	נִפְקֶדֶת	מַפְקֶדֶת	מַפְקֶדֶת	מַפְקִידָה	מְפָקֶדֶת	מְפָקֶדֶת	מִתְפַּקֶּדֶת			F. S.	
פּוֹקְדִים	נִפְקָדִים	מַפְקִדִים	מַפְקִדִים	מַפְקִידִים	מְפָקְדִים	מְפָקְדִים	מִתְפַּקְדִים			M. P.	
פּוֹקְדוֹת	נִפְקָדוֹת	מַפְקִדוֹת	מַפְקִדוֹת	מַפְקִידוֹת	מְפָקְדוֹת	מְפָקְדוֹת	מִתְפַּקְדוֹת			F. P.	

פָּקוּד	M. S.	*Participle pass.*
פְּקוּדָה	F. S.	
פְּקוּדִים	M. P.	
פְּקוּדוֹת	F. P.	

In this Example, the Personal Prefixes, and Terminations, as also the Letters which form the Conjugations are printed in hollow Letters to distinguish them from the Root.

Paragogic Letters are such as are added to the end of a Word to make it emphatical.

Every

An Example of a Regular Verb.

Hithpael.	Huphal.	Hiphil.	Pual.	Piel.	Niphal.	Kal.	77		
הִתְפַּקֵּד	הָפְקַד	הַפְקִיד	פֻּקַּד	פִּקֵּד	נִפְקַד	פָּקַד	he		
הִתְפַּקְּדָה	הָפְקְדָה	הַפְקִידָה	פֻּקְּדָה	פִּקְּדָה	נִפְקְדָה	פָּקְדָה	she		
הִתְפַּקַּדְתָּ	הָפְקַדְתָּ	הַפְקַדְתָּ	פֻּקַּדְתָּ	פִּקַּדְתָּ	נִפְקַדְתָּ	פָּקַדְתָּ	thou M.	*Praeter.*	
הִתְפַּקְּדְתְּ	הָפְקְדְתְּ	הַפְקַדְתְּ	פֻּקְּדְתְּ	פִּקְּדְתְּ	נִפְקְדְתְּ	פָּקַדְתְּ	thou F.		
הִתְפַּקַּדְתִּי	הָפְקַדְתִּי	הַפְקַדְתִּי	פֻּקַּדְתִּי	פִּקַּדְתִּי	נִפְקַדְתִּי	פָּקַדְתִּי	I		
הִתְפַּקְּדוּ	הָפְקְדוּ	הַפְקִידוּ	פֻּקְּדוּ	פִּקְּדוּ	נִפְקְדוּ	פָּקְדוּ	they		
הִתְפַּקַּדְתֶּם	הָפְקַדְתֶּם	הַפְקַדְתֶּם	פֻּקַּדְתֶּם	פִּקַּדְתֶּם	נִפְקַדְתֶּם	פְּקַדְתֶּם	ye M.		
הִתְפַּקַּדְתֶּן	הָפְקַדְתֶּן	הַפְקַדְתֶּן	פֻּקַּדְתֶּן	פִּקַּדְתֶּן	נִפְקַדְתֶּן	פְּקַדְתֶּן	ye F.		
הִתְפַּקַּדְנוּ	הָפְקַדְנוּ	הַפְקַדְנוּ	פֻּקַּדְנוּ	פִּקַּדְנוּ	נִפְקַדְנוּ	פָּקַדְנוּ	we		
הִתְפַּקֵּד	not used	הַפְקֵד	not used	פַּקֵּד	הִפָּקֵד	פְּקוֹד	thou M.	*Imperative.*	
הִתְפַּקְּדִי		הַפְקִידִי		פַּקְּדִי	הִפָּקְדִי	פִּקְדִי	thou F.		
הִתְפַּקְּדוּ		הַפְקִידוּ		פַּקְּדוּ	הִפָּקְדוּ	פִּקְדוּ	ye M.		
הִתְפַּקֵּדְנָה		הַפְקֵדְנָה		פַּקֵּדְנָה	הִפָּקֵדְנָה	פְּקוֹדְנָה	ye F.		
יִתְפַּקֵּד	יִפָּקֵד	יַפְקִיד	יְפֻקַּד	יְפַקֵּד	יִפָּקֵד	יִפְקוֹד	he	*Future Sing.*	
תִּתְפַּקֵּד	תִּפָּקֵד	תַּפְקִיד	תְּפֻקַּד	תְּפַקֵּד	תִּפָּקֵד	תִּפְקוֹד	she		
תִּתְפַּקְּדִי	תִּפָּקְדִי	תַּפְקִידִי	תְּפֻקְּדִי	תְּפַקְּדִי	תִּפָּקְדִי	תִּפְקְדִי	thou M.		
תִּתְפַּקְּדוּ	תִּפָּקְדוּ	תַּפְקִידוּ	תְּפֻקְּדוּ	תְּפַקְּדוּ	תִּפָּקְדוּ	תִּפְקְדוּ	thou F.		
אֶתְפַּקֵּד	אִפָּקֵד	אַפְקִיד	אְפֻקַּד	אְפַקֵּד	אִפָּקֵד	אֶפְקוֹד	I		

Paragoge Letters. ה ו ן ה֫ ן֫

Piel שִׁבֵּר he broke in Pieces; Pual is the Passive of Piel; as שֻׁבַּר he was broken in Pieces.

72. Hiphil is to cause another to do a Thing; as from מָלַךְ in Kal, he reigned, in Hiphil הִמְלִיךְ he made to reign. Huphal is the Passive of Hiphil; as הָמְלַךְ he was made to reign.

73. Hithpael commonly signifies to act upon himself, either really, or in pretence, or intensely; as קָדַשׁ he made holy, הִתְקַדֵּשׁ he made himself holy, or he pretended to be holy, or he made very holy, or he made himself very holy.

74. Some Verbs have in Kal the signification of Niphal; a few in Niphal have that of Kal; and some in Hiphil have the signification of Piel.

75. Piel, Pual, and Hithpael are *Dageshed Conjugations*, i. e. the second Radical has a double Dagesh: the rest are *light Conjugations*.

76. The different Persons of a Verb are expressed by different Prefixes, or by different Terminations affixt, or by both.

The short line — is put here in the place of the Root, and shews how the Prefixes are placed before, and the Affixes after it.

Affixt to the *Imperative.*	Prefixt } to the Affixt } *Future.*	Affixt to the *Preter.*		
—	יִ—	—	he	
	תִ—	—ָה	she	
	תִ—	—ָתָּ	thou	M.
	תִ—ִי	—ְתְּ	thou	F.
	אֶ—	—ְתִּי	I	
	יִ—	—וּ	they	M.
	יִ—	—ָה	they	F.
—וּ	תִ—וּ	—ְתֶּם	ye	M.
—ָנָה ן	תִ—ָנָה or ן	—ְתֶּן	ye	F.
	נִ—	—ְנוּ	we	C.

77.

OF CONJUGATIONS.

67. Conjugation in Greek, Latin, and several modern Languages, is the different way of varying different Verbs, according to their different Terminations; as amare, docere, legere, audire; but in Hebrew, Conjugation is a varying of the same Verb, in order to express its different manner of signifying; as will presently appear.

68. Conjugations of Verbs are seven. 1 קַל Kal. 2 נִפְעַל Niphal. 3 פִּעֵל Piel. 4 פֻּעַל Pual. 5 הִפְעִיל Hiphil. 6 הָפְעַל Huphal. 7 הִתְפַּעֵל Hithpael.

The Word used by the ancient Grammarians for an example of a Verb, was פָּעַל from the variations of this Word, all the Conjugations are named, except the first, which has its name קַל Kal, *i. e.* Light, from its not being burthened with any additions to the Root, except personal Prefixes, and personal Terminations; this was anciently called פָּעַל Paal.

69. Regularly, the Root, from whence all Words of the like Signification are derived, is the third Person Masculine Singular of the Præter Tense in Kal; as פָּעַל he worked, פָּקַד he visited. The Root generally consists of three Consonants, or Radicals: the Vowels are (ַ ֶ) sometimes (ָ ֹ) a few (ִ ֻ) as קָטוֹן חָפֵץ פָּקַד

70. The signification of a Verb in Kal is simply active; as פָּקַד he visited. Niphal is the Passive of Kal; as נִפְקַד he was visited.

71. In Piel the Signification is more intense and emphatical, as שָׁבַר in Kal he broke; in Piel

OF VERBS.

62. A Verb is varied by Moods, Tenses, Conjugations, Numbers, Persons, and Genders.

63. There are only three Moods; the Indicative, the Imperative, and the Infinitive; their Signification is the same as in other Languages.

64. Verbs have only two Tenses; the Preter, and the Future; one Præter Tense serves instead of all the variety of Tenses used in other Languages to signify the Time past: and one Future to signify the Time to come. The Future is also used to express the continuance of doing a Thing, or that is customary, possible, lawful, reasonable, or desirable to do it.

65. Instead of the present Tense is used the Participle called Benoni, *i. e.* middle, because it expresses the Time between the Past and Future, this Participle has also often the Signification of a Noun Substantive, thus שׁוֹמֵר signifies both a Person actually watching, and a Watchman, whose business it is to watch: it is subject to Contraction, Regimen, *&c.* as a Noun is, Rule 34—1.

66. Both the Præter, and the Future often signify the time Present; especially in the Prophetic and Poetical Parts of Scripture.

Third Person

Plu.			Sing.	
הֵן F	הֵם M		הָ F	הוּ M
שֶׁלָּהֶן	שֶׁלָּהֶם	Gen.	שֶׁלָּהּ	שֶׁלּוֹ
לָהֶן	לָהֶם לָמוֹ	Dat.	לָהּ	לוֹ
אוֹתָן אֶתְהֶן	אוֹתָם אֶתְהֶם	Acc.	אוֹתָהּ	אוֹתוֹ
מֵהֶן	מֵהֶם	Abl.	מִמֶּנָּה	מִמֶּנּוּ
בָּהֶן	בָּם בָּהֶם		בָּהּ	בּוֹ

59. *The third Person undeclined.*

Singular.

זֶה	he, that Man, this Man	Mas.
	that Thing, this Thing	Com.
זֹה or זוֹ	that, or this Thing	Fem.
זֹאת	this Woman, this Thing	
זוּ	that or this Person, or Thing	Com.
הַלָּזוּ	this Person, or this Thing	

Plural.

אֵל or אֵלֶּה	These	Com.

60. *The Relative Pronouns.*

אֲשֶׁר שֶׁ הַ	who, which.	Sing. and Plur. Com.

61. *Interrogatives.*

מִי	who?	Common Gender.
מִי הוּא	who is he?	M.
מִי אַתְּ	who art thou?	F.
מִי בֶחָצֵר	who is in the court?	C.
מֶה מָה מַה	what? or for what?	Common Gender.

57. *An Example of a Noun Feminine* תּוֹרָה *a Law with Affixes.*

3 Fem.	3 Mas.	2 Fem.	2 Mas.	1 Com.
תּוֹרָתָהּ	תּוֹרָתוֹ	תּוֹרָתֵךְ	תּוֹרָתְךָ	תּוֹרָתִי
her law	his law	thy law	thy law	my law
תּוֹרָתָן	תּוֹרָתָם	תּוֹרַתְכֶן	תּוֹרַתְכֶם	תּוֹרָתֵנוּ
their law	their law	your law	your law	our law
תּוֹרוֹתֶיהָ	תּוֹרוֹתָיו	תּוֹרוֹתַיִךְ	תּוֹרוֹתֶיךָ	תּוֹרוֹתַי
his laws	his laws	thy laws	thy laws	my laws
תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶן	תּוֹרוֹתֵיהֶם	תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶן	תּוֹרוֹתֵיכֶם	תּוֹרוֹתֵינוּ
their laws	their laws	your laws	your laws	our laws

58. The Particles which signify the Cases are prefixt to the Affixes, thus:

First Person

נוּ	Plur.		Sing.	
	שֶׁלָּנוּ	Gen.	שֶׁלִּי	
	לָנוּ	Dat.	לִי	
	אוֹתָנוּ	Acc.	אוֹתִי	
	מִמֶּנּוּ	Abl.	מִמֶּנִּי	
	בָּנוּ		בִּי	

Second Person

	Plur.			Sing.	
כֶּן	F	M כֶם		F כִּ	M כְ
	שֶׁלָּכֶן	שֶׁלָּכֶם	Gen.	שֶׁלָּךְ	שֶׁלְּךָ
	לָכֶן	לָכֶם	Dat.	לָךְ	לְךָ
	אֶתְכֶן	אֶתְכֶם	Acc.	אוֹתָךְ	אוֹתְךָ
	מִמְּכֶן	מִמְּכֶם	Abl.	מִמֵּךְ	מִמְּךָ
	בָּכֶן	בָּכֶם		בָּךְ	בְּךָ

Third

To a Noun Plur.		To a Noun Sing.			
־ַי ־ַי	my	־ִי	my	C S	1 Pers.
־ֵינוּ	our	־ֵנוּ	our	C P	
־ֶיךָ	thy	־ְךָ ־ָךְ	thy	M S	2 Pers.
־ַיִךְ ־ֶיךָ ־ֵיכִי	thy	־ֵךְ ־ֶךָ ־ֵכִי	thy	F S	
־ֵיכֶם	your	־ְכֶם	your	M P	
־ֵיכֶן	your	־ְכֶן	your	F P	
־ָיו ־ֵיהוּ	his	־ֹו ־ֵהוּ *	his	M S	3 Pers.
־ֶיהָ	her	־ָהּ	her	F S	
־ֵיהֶם ־ֵימוֹ	their	־ָם מוֹ ־ֵהֶם	their	M P	
־ֵיהֶן	their	־ָן הֶן	their	F P	

54. A pause Accent changes ־ְךָ in ־ָךְ.

55. The Pronouns of the third Pers. Masc. or Fem. Either the separable Pronoun, or the inseparable Pronoun, signify a person, or thing, near or remote; this Person or this Thing, that Person or that Thing.

56. *An Example of a Noun Masculine* דָּבָר *a Word, with Affixes.*

3 Fem.	3 Mas.	2 Fem.	2 Mas.	1 Com.
דְּבָרָהּ her word	דְּבָרוֹ his word	דְּבָרֵךְ thy word	דְּבָרְךָ thy word	דְּבָרִי my word
דְּבָרָן their word	דְּבָרָם their word	דְּבָרְכֶן your word	דְּבָרְכֶם your word	דְּבָרֵנוּ our word
דְּבָרֶיהָ her words	דְּבָרָיו his words	דְּבָרַיִךְ thy words	דְּבָרֶיךָ thy words	דְּבָרַי my words
דְּבָרֵיהֶן their words	דְּבָרֵיהֶם their words	דְּבָרֵיכֶן your words	דְּבָרֵיכֶם your words	דְּבָרֵינוּ our words

*ו after י is changed into a Consonant (ו) as אָבִיו his Father, for אָבִיוֹ

The same Particles are used to the Feminine, as also to the Dual, and Plural.

This is commonly the use of these Prefixes, however מִ אֶת ל and ב may be found to have the signification of all the Cases except the Vocative, and ה has often the signification of the Genitive, and the Accusative.

These Prefixes are sometimes omitted, and sometimes are redundant.

OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are either Separable, or Inseparable.

52. The separable Pronouns signifying Persons.

Plural.			Singular.	
we	אֲנַחְנוּ נַחְנוּ אָנוּ	C	אָנֹכִי אָנִי	I
ye	אַתֶּם	M	אַתָּה	thou
ye	אַתֶּן אַתְּנָה	F	אַתְּ	thou
they	הֵם הֶמָּה	M	הוּא	he
they	הֵן הֶנָּה	F	הִיא הִוא	she

53. *Of inseparable Pronouns or Affixes.*

The Affixes are Particles affixt to the end of a Word, and are most of them derived from the separable Pronouns.

The Affixes proper to Verbs, Participles, and Adverbs, will be mentioned hereafter.

The Affixes placed after a Noun signify the Pronoun Possessive, as דְּבָרִי my Word. They are these that follow :

To

Vowel into (:) and this (:) changes the preceding Vowel into (ִ) (ֶ) (ַ) short (ֲ) or (ֳ) as פְּרִיוּ מַלְכֵי חֶלְקָם קָדְשִׁי גָּדְלוּ

But sometimes this (:) and short Vowel change place, and then (ֲ) is generally long, as דְּבָרִי׃

45. (:) in the beginning of a Syllable before another (:) is changed into (ִ) or some other short Vowel, but (:) before יְ is altogether changed into (ִ) as for וְיְהִי comes וִיהִי׃

46. וֹ the first Syllable when it doth change, it is into (וֹ:) or short (ֹ) as from קֹדֶשׁ comes קָדְשִׁי׃

47. (ִ_) is changed into (ֵ_) as from בִּית comes בֵּית

48. Hhiric in the first or second Syllable, is not changed, as כְּכָר Plur. כִּכָּרִים and סָרִים Plur. סְרִיסִים׃

49. (ִ) under a Prefix before a Guttural, is often changed into (ֶ) as יֶהְגֶּה for יִהְגֶּה or (ַ) as לַחְטֹב for לְחִטֹּב׃

50. Nouns with these Points (ֵֵ) (ֶֶ) (ַַ) though they make no change in their Vowels when in Regimen, yet they are changed like others when any final Addition is made to them, as זִכְרִי from זָכָר׃

51. Nouns in Hebrew have no Cases properly so called, made by different Terminations, as in Greek or Latin; but instead thereof, are varied by Particles prefixt, as in the following Example:

Nom.	סֵפֶר	a Book
Gen.	שֶׁל־סֵפֶר	of a Book
Dat.	לְסֵפֶר	to a Book
Acc.	אֶת־סֵפֶר	a Book
Voc.	הַסֵּפֶר	o Book
Abl.	מִסֵּפֶר	from a Book
	בְּסֵפֶר	in a Book.

The

36. And some Feminine Nouns, have a Masculine Termination in the Singular, and a Feminine Termination in the Plural, as אֶרֶץ plural אַרְצוֹת.

37. There are a few which have only the Masculine, or only the Feminine Termination in the Singular, but have both Terminations in the Plural: as הוֹרוֹת הוֹרִים and פְּנוֹת פְּנִים פְּנָה

38. Some Nouns are found only in the Singular, some only in the Dual, and some only in the Plural.

39. Nouns Masculine are made Feminine by adding ה to the Masculine, as Masculine צָדֵק Feminine צְדָקָה

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVES.

40. A Noun *Adjective* Masculine may have any Termination that a Masculine Substantive can have. The Feminine is made by adding ה to the Masculine, as גָּדוֹל great, Masc. גְּדוֹלָה Fem.

The change made in the Termination only of a Noun has been hitherto considered; there is also a farther change of the Vowels or Points in the two first Syllables to be taken notice of:

41. When a Noun is in regimen, or is made longer by any addition to the end of it, the Vowels of the first and second Syllables are changed.

42. The Vowel of the first Syllable when it is (ָ) is changed into (ַ) as from דָּבָר comes דִּבַּר (ֶ) when it is the first Vowel is also sometimes changed into (ַ) as from לֶבָב comes לִבַּב

43. In the common Plural the first Vowel is usually (ִ) and the second ָ as דְּבָרִים

44. A final addition to a Word or the Plural contracted of Nouns, changes the preceding Vowel

32. A Masculine Noun forms the Dual Number by adding to the Singular the Termination יִם־ the Plural by adding ים.* ; as יוֹם a Day, יוֹמַיִם two Days, יָמִים Days. Some few end in ין.

33. A Feminine Noun likewise takes יִם־ to form the Dual, and moreover changes the Feminine ה into ת ; as שָׁנָה a Year, שְׁנָתַיִם two Years.

Feminine Plurals always end in וֹת as שָׁנוֹת Years.

The Termination ית. forms the Plural in יוֹת. as עִבְרִית plural עִבְרִיוֹת, and the Termination וּת, in יוּת, as מַלְכוּת plural מַלְכֻיוֹת

34. A Noun signifying a Person, or Thing belonging to another Noun, or Pronoun, is contracted thus, the Masculine Singular, by shortening the Vowels, as בֶּן־דָּוִד the Son of David, בְּנִי my Son, for בֵּן ; and דְּבַר מֹשֶׁה the word of Moses, דְּבָרוֹ his word, for דָּבָר

1. The Masculine Dual, and Plural, by changing יִם־ and ים. into ֵי as יְדֵי אֵלְיָהוּ the hands of Eli-jahu, for יָדַיִם and דִּבְרֵי קֹהֶלֶת the words of the Preacher, for דְּבָרִים &c.

2. The Feminine is commonly contracted in the Singular, by changing the Feminine Termination ה֫ before a Noun into ת־ as שְׁנַת פְּקֻדָּה the Year of Visitation, and before a Pronoun into ת֫ as שְׁנָתוֹ his Year, for שָׁנָה

3. The Noun thus contracted is said to be in Construction, or in Regimen.

35. Some Masculine Nouns have the Feminine Termination in the Singular, and the Masculine Termination in the Plural, as פִּשְׁתָּה plural פִּשְׁתִּים

* In the plural, *Yod* is sometimes left out from *long Hhiric*, as mentioned in Rule (9.)

ceding Vowel into the like Vowel not compounded; thus (ֲ) changes the preceding Vowel into (ַ), thus also (ֳ) changes it into (ַ), and (ֵ) into short (ֶ); as יֵעָמֵד יֵחָשׁוּ יֵהָפֵךְ for יֵעָמֶד יֵחָשׁוּ יֵהָפֶךְ

26. Except א when it is to have (ֲ) and accordingly the preceding Vowel should be (ַ) then (ֲַ) are sometimes changed into (ַ) and placed under the Consonant before א as בְּצֵאתוֹ לֵאמֹר

27. A compound Vowel having by the (25) Rule changed the preceding Vowel, is itself often changed back again into (ְ), thus יֵהָגֶה is by the (24) Rule changed into יֵהָגֶה and by the (25) Rule into יֵהָגֶה and by the (27) Rule into יֵהָגֶה See Rule 49.

28. A compound Vowel coming before (ְ) either becomes uncompounded, or is changed into (ְ); as from יַעַזָר comes יַעַזְרֵנִי and יַעַזְרֶךָ, but a compound Vowel before (ְ) not expressed, becomes uncompounded, as וַיַּעַשׁ

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

Nouns are either Masculine, or Feminine.

29. A Masculine Noun may end in any Consonant, except ה with ַ before it or ת

30. Feminines usually terminate in ָה; some in ֶת, ִת'.; and וֹת

31. Except the Names of Females, the proper Names of Places, Cities, Towns, Countries, Winds; and many common Names of Things inanimate, which are Feminine, though of a Masculine Termination.

Numbers of Nouns are three; the Singular, Dual, and Plural.

32.

Short Vowels.

17. A short Vowel has the Consonant following adhering to it, as דִּבַּרְתִּי dib-bar-ti.

18. A short Vowel with an Accent becomes long, as מֶלֶךְ me-lekh.

Kametz Hhattuph.

19. Short Kametz is thus distinguished from long Kametz; when ◌ָ comes before Dagesh, or (◌ָ:), or Makkaph without an Accent, or (:) without an Accent, or Mappik; it is then short ◌ָ as רָנּוּ ron-nu קָמָטּוּ ko-so-mu כָּל־חָכְמָה col hhokh-moh.

As also when it is put instead of וֹ or וּ, which case will appear hereafter

Sheva.

20. (:) is pronounced only when the Consonant over it begins a Syllable, as וְאָמְרוּ סַפְּרוּ אַשְׁכְּלוֹתֶיהָ ve-a-me-ru sappe-ru ash-ke-lo-the-ha.

21. Dagesh following (:) is single Dagesh.

Compound Vowels.

22. These three Vowels ◌ֱ, ◌ֲ, and short ◌ָ are compounded with Sheva (:), thus ◌ֱ:, ◌ֲ:, ◌ָ:; and are then pronounced very short.

23. A Consonant with a compound Vowel is not joined to another Consonant, but makes a Syllable by itself, as קָטְנִי ko-so-mi מִלְּלַי mi-la-lai.

24. The Gutturals do not regularly admit (:), but instead thereof take a compound Vowel, as אֲבַק for אְבַק, and יַחֲרֹשׁ for יְחַרֹשׁ.

25. A Compound Vowel thus taken under a Guttural in the middle of a word changes the preceding

9. (ʾ) is often left out from Long Hhiric, and (ו) from Hholem.

10. The distinguishing Point which is upon שׁ, when no Vowel goes before the Point, serves also for Hholem; as מֹשֶׁה mo-she, שֹׁנֵא so-ne: when it has two Points thus שׁ, if it has a Vowel under it, the first is Hholem; as בֹּשֶׁם bosem, otherways the second is Hholem, as שֹׁמֵר Shomer.

11. Makkaph (־) is a line which joins two words together, thus, כָּל־גּוֹיִם

When Makkaph follows, Hholem is changed into short (ֹ), and (ֻ) into (ֻ); as כָּל־ for כֹּל, אֶת־ for אֵת.

Of pronouncing and forming Syllables.

12. A Consonant with a Vowel under it, or following it, forms a Syllable, in which the Consonant is always pronounced before the Vowel; as בּוּ, בֹּ, בִּ, בֵּ, בָּ, read ba, be, bi, bo, bu.

13. Except (ַ) Pathahh under החע at the end of a word is pronounced before the Consonant; as מַגְבִּיהַּ read mag-bi-ah, רוּחַ ru-ahh, מַדּוּעַ mad-du-ang.

14. וּ at the beginning a word forms a Syllable by itself, as וּמָה u-ma.

Long Vowels.

15. A long Vowel finishes a Syllable, as בָּנוּ ba-nu; except in a last Syllable of a word which ends with a Consonant; as בָּנִים ba-nim.

16. When Dagesh follows, the long Vowel becomes short; as יָסוֹבּוּ ya-sob-bu, and usually changed into a short one thus, ָ ֻ ִ into ַ ֹ ְ

Short

OF VOWELS OR POINTS.

The Hebrew has five long Vowels, five short, three very short, one extremely short.

Long Vowels.

	Name.	*Sound.*	
ָ	Kametz	a	Small
ֵ	Tzere	ea	Great
ִי	Long Hhiric	ee	Thee
ֹ	Hholem	oa	Coach
ֻ	Shurek	u	Music

Short Vowels.

	Name.	*Sound.*	
ַ	Pathahh	a	art
ֶ	Segol	e	fed
ִ	Short Hhiric	i	in
ָ	Kametz Hhattuph	o	home
ֻ	Kibbutz	u	dust

Extremely short.

	Name.	*Sound.*	
ְ	Sheva	e	below

Compound Vowels, or very short.

	Name.	*Sound.*	
ֲ	Hhattuph pathahh	a	among
ֱ	Hhattuph segol	e	edition
ֳ	Hhattuph kametz	o	hold

1. Letters are of different denominations, from the different Organs used in pronouncing them.

א ה ח ע	Gutturals, by the Throat.
בומף	Labials, by the Lips.
גיכק	by the Palate.
דטלנת	Linguals, by the Tongue.
זסצרש	Dentals, by the Teeth.

2. Letters of the same Organ are often changed one for another, especially in Chaldee.

3. These Letters אהוי are often quiescent, *i. e.* not pronounced.

1. Sometimes they are omitted in writing, and sometimes they are redundant.

2. They are often changed one for another.

Of *Dagesh* and *Mappik*.

4. The pronunciation of some of the Consonants is altered by a Point (·) which is called Dagesh, placed in the middle of the Letter.

Dagesh is either single, or double.

5. Single Dagesh only makes the pronunciation of the Letters בגד כפת Begad khepath a little harder in their Organs: and is generally used when one of these Letters begins a Syllable. Sometimes at the end of a Word after (:)

6. Double Dagesh comes after a short Vowel, and makes the Consonant double; as דִּבֶּר read Dibber, not dhi-ver.

7. The Gutturals א ה ח ע and ר are incapable of a Dagesh.

8. ה at the end of a Word admitteth of a Point thus, הַ; which is called Mappik, and is then harder pronounced than a common ה

Of

OF THE CONSONANTS.

Letters alike in shape.	Sound.	Final, or used only at the end of a Word.		Names.
	has no Sound		א	Aleph
ב כ	Bh or V		ב	Beth
	B		ת	
ג נ	Gh		ג	Gimel
	G, as in ga, go, gu		ך	
ד ר	Dh		ד	Daleth
	D		ר	
ה ח ת	H		ה	He
ו ז ו	W or V		ו	Vau
ז ז	Z		ז	Zain
	Hh		ח	Heth
ט ם	T		ט	Teth
	Y		י	Yod
	Kh	ך	כ	Caph
	C, as in ca, co, cu		ך	
	L		ל	Lamed
ם ם	M	ם	מ	Mem
	N	ן	נ	Nun
	S		ס	Samekh
ע ן	Gn, at the end, ng		ע	Gnain
	Ph	ף	פ	Pe
	P		ף	
	Tz	ץ	צ	Tzade
	K		ק	Koph
	R		ר	Resh
	Sh		ש	Shin
	S		ש	
	Th		ת	Tau
	T		ת	

* Add Preface to the Second Edition.

PREFACE

TO THE

THIRD EDITION.

In the present demand for Hebrew Literature, the Publisher of this Grammar presumed he should render an acceptable Service to the Student, by reprinting a new Edition of this Work, which has always been considered as an excellent Instructor, (with Points,) but which had become extremely scarce, was to be found with much difficulty, and could only be obtained at a very high Price.

In order to render this Work complete, the Suggestion of the Author, in his Preface to the Second Edition has been adopted, by publishing (separately) "a few Chapters of the Bible printed "with the Servile Letters distinguished from "the Radicals," as recommended by him, and which it seems, indeed, was his own Intention to have published.* This has also recently been recommended by the present Right Reverend Bishop of St. David's. These will facilitate the Study of the Hebrew Language, and together will form an easy and pleasant Introduction to the Hebrew Scriptures.

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* Vide Preface to the Second Edition.

the Contractions and Abbreviations used in ancient Manuscripts, because a Man who understands Latin well is able to read it so abbreviated. Whoever then attempts to learn at first without Points, out of a Persuasion it is the most easy Way, will, I think, be greatly deceived. 4. The next Thing to be done is to learn the Pronouns, separable, and inseparable; 5. then to be perfect in the Nouns, with and without the Affixes: 6, next to these, the Examples of the perfect and imperfect Verbs are to be gotten by heart: Observing the Characteristics of the several Conjugations. Nothing is so useful here as writing much, this will make the Letters familiar, and fix every Thing in the Memory. 7. Then begin to read with some literal Version, this will shew what Part of Speech every Word is, and in what Circumstances. 8. Find the Root in *Buxtorf's* Lexicon, by the Latin Index, if you cannot by the Rules of the Grammar: and write down every Day the new Roots that occur, with their most usual Significations.

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with a barbarous and unheard-of Pronunciation;* for if it were demonstrated that Points are of as late Invention as many learned Men would have us believe, *L. Capellus*, who has argued the most strenuously against their Antiquity, has said enough to shew the Reasonableness of retaining them, and following the Reading which they determine us to; when he owns that the Masorites did not place the Points at Random, after their own Fancies, but according to the Reading then in use among the Jews, in all the Parts of the World, which had been delivered down to them by Tradition, as they believed, from the Time of the first penning the Scriptures by *Moses* and the Prophets: That Points are great Helps in reading the Scripture: That the present Reading was settled by comparing many Manuscripts together: And that in following the *Masorites* Reading we build upon the Foundation of the Prophets.†

It is true, whoever is master of Hebrew can read it without Points: and yet that is no better Reason for teaching it at first without them, than it would be to teach a Beginner Latin with all

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* *Fr. Masclef* Grammatica Hebraica a punctis aliisque inventis Massorethicis libera. *Paris.* 1731.

† *L. Capell.* Arcan. Punctat: Revelat. & Vindic. passim.

the

meal, how each Letter is to be formed, to give it its true Shape. Observe well the Difference between those Letters which are alike.

א	ו		ו כ מ	ם ר	ק ל	
ב ר	ד ח		נ ו	ן י	ר	
ג ו	ט י ׁ		ס ר		ש ש ׁ	
ד	ה ו		ע י		ת ת ח	
ה ד	כ ר	ך ד	פ ף ר	ף ר		
ו	ל		צ ׅ	ץ י		

2. There is no difference between the long and short Vowels as to Pronunciation or Quantity, as there is in Greek; the only use of them is that set down, Rule 15. and 17. The Hebrew Grammarians more properly call them great and little Vowels.* 3. The difference between short and long Kametz is here given in one Rule, *viz.* 19; and this I think too is needless, for the German Jews make no difference in their pronouncing these two Vowels. In short, the Learner need not be very solicitous about pronouncing, except he is to read Hebrew in public; yet I cannot approve of a late invented Method of teaching Hebrew without Points,

* V. *L. Capell.* Arcan. Punct. l. 1. c. 13.

with

PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE Grammar here presented to the Public is designed to facilitate the Study of the Hebrew Tongue: in order to this, after consulting the best Grammarians, it is thrown into the following Method. The Rules are short, and the Examples full: the Variations of the Verbs are distinguished by different kinds of Letters: It would be useful for Beginners to have a few Chapters of the Bible printed in this way, with the Servile Letters distinguished from the Radicals: perhaps this may be done in a little Time;* but to print the whole Bible so, as *Hutterus* has done, is keeping the Reader too long in Leading-strings. In the mean Time, I would offer the following Directions to Beginners: 1. Make the Letters familiar, by often writing them over; Hebrew is written, as it is also read, from the Right-hand towards the Left; the following Scheme shews, by Piece-

* This has now been done, and may be had as an Appendix to this Grammar. Vide Preface to this Third Edition.

meal,

1810.

HEBREW ANNALS

MONACENSIS
REGIA

מורה תלמידים

The Scholar's Instructor,

AN

HEBREW GRAMMAR,

(WITH POINTS.)

BY

ISRAEL LYONS,

Formerly Teacher of the Hebrew Language in the University of Cambridge.

The Third Edition,

REVISED AND CORRECTED

BY

HENRY JACOB,

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